

# The Avalanche

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O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

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## G. A. R.'S PROUD YEAR.

THE ORGANIZATION IS THIRTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

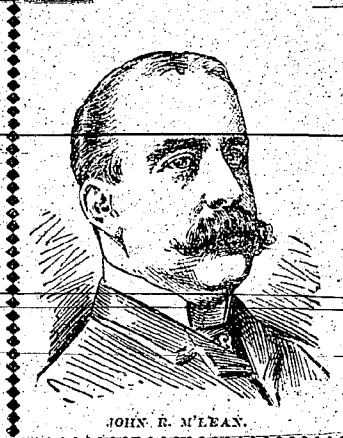
First Conceived in Illinois, the Order has had 8,000 Posts with a Membership of Over Half a Million—Death Making Inroads.

A Famous Society.



ILLINOIS is the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic—the first post organized—writes J. A. Watrous in the Chicago Times Herald, but Wisconsin bears an honor equal to it in the fact that thirty-one years ago the first State or department encampment of the order assembled within her borders, at Madison. But few posts were represented. One each at Milwaukee, Madison and Berlin and less than a half dozen others. It was a small body of young men who composed this first department encampment. Among them were the late Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Col. Tom Heywood, the Irishman who refused to have his leg amputated because it was injured, the late Gen. Jerry Husk, Gen. James K. Proudfit, Gen. George B. Bryant, Private Henry Sanford, Private George Baker, Private Nelson Bowerman, Col. Henry A. Starr, Capt. Edward Ferguson and a few others. Gen. James K. Proudfit, who had served as adjutant of the Twelfth and later as its colonel and was

## LEADING ASPIRANTS FOR THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.



JOHN R. McLEAN.



PAUL J. SONG.

brevetted a brigadier, was made department commander. The work of organization in 1867 and 1868 went forward with great enthusiasm. By the end of 1868 there were about 100 posts in the State. The fame of the new order in Illinois and Wisconsin attracted the attention of Pennsylvania, New York and several other Eastern States, and it was extended to their borders, chapters being given by the department of Wisconsin. The chief post in Philadelphia is working under a charter signed by Department Commander James K. Proudfit. This is true of posts in other States.

There are now over forty Grand Army departments, and there have been nearly 8,000 posts, with a membership of nearly half a million. The birth of that order resulted in bringing into existence the Woman's Relief Corps, which has a membership of nearly 200,000. The two orders have expended for charity many millions of dollars. They have led in patriotic education and demonstration; they have led in suggesting and in agitating for the establishment of several of the national homes and the establishment of all of the State homes; they have exercised much influence in pension legislation, sometimes unwisely, but in the main wisely and justly, and they have given us Memorial Day, with its beautiful and inspiring ceremony.

Wisconsin is the possessor of the post that has been in existence without interruption the greatest length of time, Williams, No. 4, of Berlin.

From 1868 to 1875 nearly all of the Grand Army posts in the country died of an overdose of politics. It was a time in 1870 that the order began its reconstruction on a new foundation, rigidly excluding politics and demanding utter non-interference with religious beliefs. On that foundation it grew more rapidly than it had at first. It sprang forward like a frightened runner under "Campanile's" hammer.

Major Merrill of Massachusetts, Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, Col. R. B. Beath of Pennsylvania, the one-legged drummer boy, Johnny Kountz of Ohio, Gen. S. B. Burdett of Washington, Gen. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Capt. Rea of Minneapolis, Major William Warner of Kansas City, Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan, Judge Vezzer of Vermont, Adjutant John Palmer of New York and Col. A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin.

Since then the order, from natural causes, has ceased to increase. It has been growing smaller rapidly; it will continue to speedily grow smaller. A fair sized army corps—14,000—will have died by Sept. 1, next. Ten years from now there will not be one post as many posts and members as there are to-day. Fifteen years from now there will scarcely be more than one post in a county. Twenty years from now one or two posts in the State will answer. Twenty-five years from now the Grand Army of the Republic will be only a memory.

Since Weissert in 1882, there have been at the head of the national organization, Capt. Jack Adams of Massachusetts, Col. Tom Lawler of Lockford, Ill., Col. Walker of Indianapolis and Major Clarkson.

the high station when the order was first on earth are Gen. Logan, Hurlbut, Surgeon Grimeshaw, Gen. Cal Wagner and Gen. Hartranft. Gen. Devens of Massachusetts was in at the new birth.

National encampments have been held at Indianapolis, one each in Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Boston, Providence, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, O.; Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Paul. The next session will be held at Buffalo the last week in August.

At the thirty-first department encampment of the order in Wisconsin, at Eau Claire recently, probably not to exceed a dozen of the men who belonged to the Grand Army in 1846, when the first department encampment was held, were present. Among the men who have held the office of department commander in that State, still living, are James K. Proudfit, Thomas A. Allen, Edward Ferguson, George A. Hannaford, Henry G. Rogers, S. F. Hammond, G. J. Thomas, H. M. Enos, Phil Cheek, Henry P. Fischer, Michael Griffin, A. G. Weissert, L. Ferguson, Benjamin F. Bryant, W. H. Thompson, G. B. Waller, L. A. Shores, A. Watrous, W. D. Hoard and D. Lloyd Jones. Messrs. Watson, Upham, Bryant, L. Ferguson, Watson, Weissert, Griffin, Cheek and Rogers are the only ones who were present. The department has had as high as 14,000 members. Its present membership is between eight and nine thousand.

It was the department of Wisconsin, that first moved to establish a State home for the veteran soldiers; their wives and the widows of soldiers. It has been in operation near Waukegan for ten years and has proved a great success. The example set by Wisconsin has been imitated by a number of States and several others are contemplating the step.

## HELD FOR SMUGGLING.

Millionaire Dry Goods Merchant of St. Louis Is Accused.

Richard M. Scruggs, the millionaire dry goods merchant who was arrested in New York Saturday for smuggling jewelry and fine lace, is one of the most eminent and respected citizens of St. Louis. He and Edward G. Langhorne, general manager of the American Arithmetic Company, who were passengers on the American



RICHARD M. SCRUGGS.

line steamer St. Paul, were taken into custody by the United States customs officials when they landed. Jewelry valued at about \$2,000 was seized and a charge of attempting to defraud the United States' revenues was made against them.

Mr. Scruggs is the senior partner of one of the largest dry goods houses in the west. He is 70 years old, and is the president of one of the leading charitable organizations of St. Louis. When there was great suffering among the poor of that city last winter \$60,000 was raised and distributed mainly through his efforts. He had been in business in St. Louis for nearly half a century. He had never been abroad until he took the trip which ended so unfortunately.

From his own explanation, Scruggs brought over presents for relatives and friends and neglected to declare them. It seems a case of inexperience and bad counsel, and the old gentleman said he would gladly write his check for \$10,000 if he could wipe the whole affair off the slate.

Scruggs and Langhorne went to London to dispose of the European rights for the manufacture of the arithmetic, a calculating machine. The sale was made to English capitalists, and Scruggs, as president and treasurer of the company, signed the contracts and received \$200,000.

Having completed his business, he brought a few watches, rings and pins to present to relatives and employees. He was told that it is customary for Americans to bring in articles for their own use or intended for presents without declaring them and paying duty on an article intended for sale. The penalty for smuggling may be anything from a light fine to a term of \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

It. W. Stewart, a merchant of Lindale, Tex., was recently cut off from his home by a negro and murdered. Edward Jones, a negro, was arrested and in a confession implicated Will Jones, a white man. Jones was placed in jail. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning a mob appeared at the county jail at Tyler, broke in the doors and shot Jones to death. They refused to kill the negro who killed Stewart.

John Wolff, who had been sealed by the foreman, drowned himself in a vat of beer at the Moerlein brewery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

## DAY WITH MCKINLEY.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

One Day Would Make Many a Man Crazy—Every Moment of His Time Occupied—Has Less Time than He Who Digs Sewers.

Leads a Busy Life.

The office of the President of the United States is no sinecure. It is one of the hardest in the gift of the nation to fill, as a sample day lived by President McKinley will suffice to show.

President McKinley rises at 7 o'clock and breakfasts with his family at 8:30. For half an hour after breakfast he lounges around with the family, a half hour which is probably the pleasantest of all the day. By 10 o'clock the President gets into his office. His special mail is laid out for him to glance over. Here is where the secretary of the President, Mr. Porter, gets in his line work. He gets to his desk at least an hour before the President, and with the stenographer, goes through the three or four hundred letters that are the advance guard of the avalanche that comes during the day. The President does not get much of that mail, however. It is carefully culled, applications for office going into the proper bureau, political tirades into the waste basket; begging letters, crank letters and letters of unsolicited advice are all consigned to the same cavernous mass, which yawns for them handsomely. It would be less astonishing the writers of this class of letters to know that the President never sees one of them. In the nature of things he could not, because life is short and time is fleeting.

## The Raid of Visitors.

From among the hundreds, yes, thousands, of letters that come to the White House bearing the name of the President,



LOOKING OVER HIS MAIL.

perhaps a dozen or two are found worthy of his special attention, and these are on his desk for his perusal. He also finds a lot of documents ready for his signature. These disposed of, he talks for a few moments with the private secretary about the business of the day, and by that time the great American public is clamoring to be turned in on him. At 10 o'clock the President has a study at this time. There are legions and armless veterans, in "faded blouse of blue," and in the naivest of spring attire, but the bit of bronze button on the lapel of each is often associated with a tiny knot of ribbon, which means a "medal of honor" man. There are cranks who have invented a new foreign consularship and the women have schemes all their own. It is not often that they are after office, though some women who want postoffices prejudice their chances by coming to make a special plea of the President, "because they are women." Many of them have sons whom they want appointed to cadetships at West Point or Annapolis. Dozens of them have schemes for raising money, which they are sure will go like hot cakes if the President will just endorse them. Others work the charity racket. They have concerts, or fairs, or plays, or something equally as frivolous, which they desire the President and his wife to "patron" with their names.

## Lessons of Office-Seekers.

Among the writers will be found aspirants for foreign consularships and under offices, those who are seeking preferment in this country, and those who come to give timely protest against certain appointments. Each and every one of them has an ax to grind and they use the President's nerves for a grindstone. This Senator has a candidate for a berth in the cabinet, and he is anxious to get it right to have this appointment, day in and day out, day after day, while his colleague, who is at his heels, urges some other man with just as much persistency for the very same place. Here is a political "boss" who wants to "place" one of his lieutenants in political work. He talks and argues and all but tries to browbeat the President into appointing the ward heeler. There is an all-around good fellow, who has friends everywhere, to all of whom he feels under obligation, and he comes in with pockets and hands filled with recommendations for half a dozen or more. He urges the claims of each, and in effect tells the President that his place in the House of Senate, as the case may be, depends upon his getting just these particular offices. For two long hours this sort of thing keeps up, the President listening, always listening, never talking much, except to ask a few pointed questions, and then at noon the common herd is run through into the secretary's room, and from there is out into the bunches and corridors in the President's room, where he gives a few moments to each. This is perhaps the most trying hour of all.

Among the cranks who slip in at such times are women who are "slaving themselves to death to pay off the mortgage on the homestead," so they inform the President, and they have come to him, as he is rich, because he draws such an enormous salary, and ask him to give them a hundred dollars, or fifty, or five, as the case may be, toward that desirable end. Others want him to endorse notes for them. The

autograph-friend is always there in force, and the bric-a-brac hunter is omnipresent. One hour is given up to this class of callers, and at 1 o'clock the President goes to lunch with his wife. One hour is given to his family, and another to his guests back to his desk.

At 4 o'clock promptly he flings care and business aside and goes out for an hour. Sometimes he walks, sometimes he rides a horse, sometimes goes in a carriage. On returning the President glances over the daily papers and rests until dinner time. Dinner is served at 7 o'clock promptly, and the President then goes to bed.

## There's No Let-Up.

In the evening there is very often music at the White House, and music is the best character, and there are always callers. It would seem as though public men might respect the evenings of the President and leave him to his family, unless specially invited, but they don't. They invade his home life, and talk consularships, secretaries, ministers, revenue collectors, securities, and so on. The assembly then goes to the little room off the hall, where they smoke and tell stories.

Three days in the week he gives an hour to shaking hands with the general public in the East room. This time is 3 o'clock, and it is a motley assembly that greets his hand. There are old men and young ones, all colored women and young ones, all colored classes and conditions of humanity, and little children make a large contingent.

Two days a week are given over to cabinet meetings, from 11 to 1, and it is then that affairs of national importance are considered. These days are particularly hard upon the President, because he must consider conflicting interests and harmonize them; he must keep his finger on the pulse of the people through all his cabinet officials; and decide firmly and wisely the questions that are brought to him. All this work is crowded upon the President, and he has one state dinner a week, to say nothing of the dinners he must attend, the state receptions, and other social functions which demand the time and presence of the President with his wife and Congress to read and sign, and messages to write, it will be seen that the man who digs cellars has much the best of it as to time; he works eight, and the President nearer eighteen hours of the twenty-four.

## WRECKED BY BANK PRESIDENT.

Reports Received at Washington on the Logansport Failure.

Reports received at the Treasury Department tend to show that the failure of the State National Bank at Logansport, Ind., was caused by the dishonesty of John F. Johnson, the president of the institution, who, it is claimed, appropriated not only the capital stock of the bank, \$200,000, but also the undivided profits, amounting to \$100,000 more, and left the bank in a state of ruin. The exact amount of the loss cannot be determined at present. The bank examiner in charge believes that \$100,000 can be realized for



JOHN F. JOHNSON.

the benefit of creditors from the sale of property which Johnson has surrendered. The directors of the bank do not seem to have taken any interest in the management, but permitted the president to conduct the business to suit himself. The liability on deposits is reported at \$300,000, and an examination is necessary to determine whether an assessment will be made on the capital stock.

Johnson was taken to Indianapolis, and now occupies a cell at the jail. He went in the custody of United States Commissioner Funk and Deputy United States Marshal Clark. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George W. Prescott of Terre Haute, father-in-law and mother-in-law of the prisoner, arrived. They were accompanied by Mr. Johnson's 9-year-old daughter, who was visiting them when the crash came, and who does not yet know of her father's disgrace. Johnson was taken to jail at 6 o'clock in the evening, and there parted with his wife. Both were perfectly self-possessed, even to the point of exciting comment. Johnson will plead guilty to some of the charges against him, but others he will fight. Commissioner Funk says that if the Logansport bank is promptly reorganized it will be able to pay out.

## Telegraphic Brevities.

The president of the British Iron and Steel industry, in his annual address, called attention to the remarkable growth of American competition.

The Agricultural Department has sent out 10,000 pounds of beet seed to farmers in various parts of the country and the supply is now exhausted.

Cardinal Camillo Siciliano di Rendi, archbishop of Benevento, is dead at Rome. He was born in 1847, and received the red hat in 1887.

The Spanish Government has made an offer of \$50,000,000 from the Bank of Spain to pay troops in Cuba. Foreign financiers refused to lend.

President Estracera of Chili and the Chilean minister to Rio Janeiro declare that though the Chilean populace wants war with Argentina, the better classes in Chili are opposed to it.

## MEN OF GOD CONVENE.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT EAGLE LAKE.

Legacies to Be Expended for Current Work Hereafter—Southern Assembly Discussed Women in the Pulpit—Reformed Church on the Work in India.

Presbyterian Assembly.

The governing body of the Presbyterian Church, the general assembly, has been holding its one hundred and ninth annual session at Eagle Lake, Ind. This convention is one of the most important religious convocations in the country. It represents nearly 8,000 congregations comprising almost 1,000,000 church members. These are scattered in every State in the Union. So great a church must needs exercise a powerful influence for good. Besides its home church work, it carries on a missionary organization covering fifteen countries, for which purpose there has been contributed in 1896 the sum of \$3,643,290. Its home missionary work is conducted by eight powerful boards. The assembly this year concerned itself mainly with routine business affairs.

The assembly was opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board of foreign missions. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. John L. Withrow, the retiring moderator. The services were held by Dr. George L. Springing of Orange, N. J., and the assembly was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. "Father" Byron Sunderland of Washington. The opening sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, was upon the "Chiefest Grace of Christianity," and was based on first Peter, fourth chapter and eighth verse.

At the close of the session, the assembly was constituted with prayer by the retiring moderator. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States commissioner of education in Alaska and one of the most widely known home mis-



THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY GROUNDS.

sonary workers in the whole church, was elected moderator.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on behalf of the Presbyterians of Indiana. The donor spoke at length upon the symbolism of the woods used in its construction, and the moderator replied in a few appropriate words. The moderator announced chairmen of committees, and afterward first order of the morning was made report of committee of eleven on the Presbyterian building in New York.

The financial statement showed that 90 per cent of the office portion of the building was already rented. On April 1 actual rental amounted to \$82,438 out of total rental value in entire building of \$125,000, or over 65 per cent. On a basis income account showed credit balance of \$707 over all expenses. When entirely rented there will be a net income of \$48,000, or 5 per cent on investment of boards on building. The cost of building was \$1,740,000.

The annual report of the board of ministerial relief shows receipts of the last year to be \$61,000, with expenditures of \$182,000. While the permanent fund now amounts to over \$1,500,000, it is considered too small owing to the increase in the number of applicants. Collections from churches and Sunday schools are gradually falling off, being decreased nearly \$25,000 a year since 1888, showing all the worse when it is considered that the church is one-fourth larger and the collections one-quarter less than nine years ago. The average gifts of communicants have fallen from 13 cents to about 7 1/2 cents each in the time. What makes the situation still worse is the fact that in 1888 but 564 families were under the care of the board and last year it had 835. The entire cash receipts from all sources, including interest, is \$107,000, less than 4 per cent of the sum being used for expenses. The board is compelled to report an arrearage of \$30,000 due to the permanent funds.

After reviewing the work of the year the committee recommended approval of a change of rule by which legacies will be expended for current work instead of being invested in the permanent funds. Efforts were recommended to increase contributions to this fund. The selection of Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadelphia as secretary of the board was approved.

Southern Assembly.

The Southern assembly at Charlotte, N. C., after the usual devotional exercises, received and referred various com-

munications. The committee on Bible and overtures made a partial report. It recommended that women be forbidden the use of pulpits for public addresses to mixed audiences, and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings. This provoked a lively debate. Dr. Pitzer took the position that while the Bible absolutely forbade female ordination it did not forbid all kinds of public



DIVINES WHO HAVE BEEN MODERATORS.

Dr. Johnson (1882). Dr. Marquis (1883). testimony by women. Dr. Walden and Dr. Smoot strongly advocated the adoption of the report. The order of the day put an end to the debate.

Dr. McLean of the American Bible Society made a stirring appeal in behalf of the institution, whose labors, he said, were essential to the doctrine and activities of the church in America and abroad. The assembly then listened to Dr. Darius on polity and worship in connection with Westminster celebration.

## REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

General Synod of the Church Convened in Pittsburg.

At the session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Rev. Thomas Peebles of Minneapolis was unanimously elected moderator. Rev. James Y. Boyer of Phila-



THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY GROUNDS.

delphia was again chosen as stated clerk and Rev. J. H. Kendall of Tarentum, Pa., assistant clerk. The subject of foreign missions was taken up, and Rev. Dr. George W. Scott spoke again on the work in India. Some of the stations, he said, were self-supporting, and the Christian Endeavor Society had been started with the help of the natives.

The report of the treasurer of the board of education, which was next presented, showed receipts of \$5,240,004. Of this amount \$4,000 was the Gibson request for the Cedarville (O.) college. The committee on finance proposed to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the general synod advised that each congregation be assessed to pay the expenses of the delegates, and that a special taxation be made pro rata upon the membership of the churches.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

The Sixty-seventh General Assembly Meets in Chicago.

The sixty-seventh general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Chicago with about 250 delegates present, representing twenty-five States and territories, most of them, however, coming from the South. It is the first time in the history of this denomination that it has come as far north as Chicago to hold its annual assembly. Having Moderator Rev. A. W. Hawkins of Decatur, Ill., called the assembly to order in First Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Stewart avenue and Sixty-fourth court. One of the features of the assembly was the dedication of the church in which the meetings were held and which was recently completed.

## Sparks from the Wires.

The Spanish capture of the port of Banes is again denied.

Turkey, after many futile efforts, has secured a loan of \$300,000 at 11 per cent, part of which will be applied to war expenses.

Weyler has again informed the war correspondence at Havana that the rebellion is in its last throes and predicts a speedy end as the result of his latest plans.

An Indian tribe, which has been for twelve years engaged in war with Mexico, marched into Ortiz Sunday and made a treaty of peace with great ceremony.

George Hopps, a wealthy farmer living near Warsaw, Ind., while in a fit of despondency, took a dose of morphine and then hanged himself. He was dead when found.

By a favorable turn in the rate of foreign exchange the Treasury Department is relieved of the fear of further large shipments of gold out of the country, at least for the present.

It is again stated that the resignations of the German chancellor and minister of foreign affairs are in the hands of Emperor William, but that no action has yet been taken in the matter.

The Secretary of State has issued a warrant for the surrender to the authorities of Germany of Carl Volger, who is wanted in Prussia on a charge of arson, and is now held at Koekuk for surrender.

The present royal family of Greece are not the first Norsemen to figure in Greek affairs. The tottering Byzantine Empire was upheld for many years by the Varangian Guard, composed of Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Sax-

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.  
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Clerk.....AMES W. Hartwick  
Register.....John Rasmussen  
Treasurer.....John Rasmussen  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. J. Peterson  
Judge of Probate.....J. J. Peterson  
S. C. Comm.....J. J. Peterson  
Surveyor.....J. J. Peterson  
Win. H. Hanson

SUPERVISORS.  
Groove Township.....Thos. Wakely  
South Branch.....I. H. Richardson  
Seave Creek.....Washington Steward  
Maple Forest.....J. J. Peterson  
Grayling.....Geo. W. Comer  
Frederick.....J. J. Peterson  
Ball.....E. Kallong  
Haines.....F. H. Hensley  
Center Twp.....J. J. Peterson

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Prayers meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Potter, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bakker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 386, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Passengers, W. M.

A. Taylor, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. Chalker, Post Com. C. W. W. G. R. Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Rebecca Wright, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 131—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. Menz, H. P.

A. Taylor, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

P. B. Johnson, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT, G. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. Collins, Com.

T. Nolan, R. S.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. Staley, W. M.

Josie Butler, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 799—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

R. Wisner, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. Goulette, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. Walde, Record Keeper.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY.....C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

W. M. WEMP, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

(Successor to Dr. Wolfe.)

Office over the Davis Pharmacy, Grayling, Mich. Residence in the Chalker House.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVEN







## AID FOR AMERICANS.

### MCKINLEY A FRIEND TO OUR CITIZENS IN CUBA.

Calls on Congress to Relieve Those Who Are Homeless and Destitute—Bill Opposed in the House by a Democratic Leader.

Capital City Chat.

Special Washington correspondence.

President McKinley's message on the Cuban question shows that he has a responsive heart for those who suffer, and especially if they are American citizens. The knowledge that citizens of this country were suffering—and in want of food and shelter brought instantly from him a message recommending an appropriation for their benefit. It is understood that the President is only awaiting for more detailed information from special representatives whom he has sent to Cuba before taking equally rigorous action in regard to other matters there. When it is remembered that the first three weeks of McKinley's administration witnessed the release of practically all the Americans who were in Cuban prisons on the 4th day of March, and that his action for the relief of those who were suffering for want of food was equally prompt, the contrast between his actions and those of President Cleveland is strongly marked. When it is remembered also that the objection of a Democratic "leader" prevented the prompt passage of the relief bill in the House, the contrast between Republican and Democratic methods is still more sharply outlined.

Ex-Senator Dubois, who has gone back to Idaho to herd cattle, assures the dear public, in taking his departure, that he will be at the front again with free silver in 1900. "The fact that Peru, Japan and Russia have all gone to the gold standard since the campaign of 1896, in which Mr. Dubois and his co-laborers were vainly shouting for the free coinage of silver in the United States, coupled with the further fact that half a dozen other countries have adopted the gold standard during the past two years, does not supply a very favorable outlook for those who are proposing to make the free coinage of silver an issue of 1900. If the gold standard continues to make headway with the nations of the earth as it has done in the past few months Mr. Dubois and his associates will find themselves entirely alone in their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver when they attempt to carry out their promise of bringing it forward in 1900."

**Increased Gold Product.**  
The gold production continues to increase both in the regions where mines were in operation last year and through the development of new gold fields. Mr. Otis S. Gage, formerly of Washington, D. C., who has spent the past two years in Ecuador, reports the gold fields of that country "surpassing in richness and extent the famous mines of South Africa." Reports from Mexico represent that new and very rich gold fields are being developed there, and that the gold production of that country is being developed in the West. The new processes which are now being followed in the mines of Georgia and North Carolina are making gold mining in that section extremely profitable. Present indications are that the gold production of 1897 will exceed that of 1896, which was the largest in any year in the history of the world.

Peru's abandonment of the silver standard proves to be of the most radical type. Detailed statements of her action on this subject which have reached Washington show that not only does she make good the standard of value, but the act goes so far as to prohibit the importation of silver coin. Even the product of her own mines cannot be returned except at one port, where it must be melted into bars.

**The assertions of the silver orators** of the last campaign read curiously now. For instance, that one who insisted that farm products and silver kept pace in rise and fall is especially amusing in view of the fact that farm products have steadily risen in value in the past eight months, while silver has gone in the other direction. Silver has in the few weeks reached the lowest point in its history, while wheat at that same time has reached a selling price double that which existed at the very time that these arguments were being most vigorously presented.

### About the Tariff Bill.

One million barrels of American flour went to Asia last year. This shows that a new field for American products is being opened, and with the opportunities for reciprocity which the proposed duty on tea will offer, the market for our farm products in that part of the world will be greatly increased. A good evidence of the growth of the protective sentiment in the South is found in the presence at Washington this week of a delegation from several of the Southern States urging that the protective clause of the Dingley bill on rice be maintained, and the lower rates named by the amendment of the Senate committee rejected. That the pending tariff bill is especially satisfactory to the farmer is shown by the closing sentence of an article in the Minneapolis Tribune whose editors have special facilities for testing the sentiment of the agricultural classes of the country. The sentence in question says: "There is one thing certain; the Western farmer will not have any cause to complain that the bill was constructed in the interests of Eastern manufacturers and capitalists as opposed to their own; it is the most favorable tariff bill to the farmers ever framed." Notwithstanding these things, Prof. Wilson is still drawing salary from the New York Herald in payment for his criticism of the Dingley bill. His articles, however, have failed to explain why his own tariff law produced a deficit of fifty million dollars a year.

A. B. CARSON.

**Congressman Arnold's Opinion.**  
The Republican party stands committed to the protection of American labor, and will not follow England's free trade policy which is protected at the mouth of the cannon. England has ever been a free trader; she opens foreign markets by extending her commerce and holds those markets by physical

## UNDER ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.



"The most contemptible one of them all."—New York Herald, Mar. 11, 1897.

force. Might is right with her, and weaker peoples have often been required to yield territory to her because of her brute force. It is high time a halt were called. For us have no more legislation in her interest, such as the Wilson-Gorman bill—Hon. Wm. C. Arnold, M. C., of Pennsylvania.

**Policy and Platform.**  
The following paragraphs from the Republican platform of 1896 are perfectly clear and indicate what may be expected of Congress in proposed tariff legislation.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. We favor restoring the American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

"We recognize the great difficulty in preparing a tariff bill which may be applicable to all sections of the country and to all industrial interests, but we believe that the duty of Congress is: First, To pass such an act as will restore prosperity.

Second, Such an act as will produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government, economically administered.

The members of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Ways and Means Committee of the present Congress deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the nation for their painstaking efforts and arduous labors in the preparation of the tariff bill. We have no desire to criticize any section of either the House bill, or the Senate bill, but we feel that, in the consideration of schedules and the amending details of the Senate, the principles underlying a protective tariff and the maintenance of the platform endorsed by the people of the United States have not been followed in their entirety.

We believe it to be the duty of Congress to pass a law upon the following lines:

"First, That import duties shall be placed upon all competitive articles equal to the difference in the cost of production between this and competing countries, thus protecting American labor and adequately securing the competition of foreign labor.

"Second, That discriminating duties in favor of goods brought here in American bottoms—the principles of which are enunciated in the Elkins bill—shall be made a portion of the proposed tariff bill.

"Third, If a bill framed upon the lines indicated above will not produce the revenue needed, a low revenue tariff should be placed upon all goods now upon the free list or what is generally known as the non-competitive list."

A protective tariff bill upon this basis would provide adequate protection to all American industries and secure ample revenue, thus carrying out the pledge of the Republican party to renew prosperity. This bill should be drawn upon national lines, not local; it should be drawn on lines representing all industries, not individual industries; and it should be drawn upon lines which will carry out the pledge of the party of protection.

**California Gold Production.**  
The marked increase of mining interest in California which has been noted during the past year had the practical result of adding \$1,847,245.01 to the output of gold. In 1895, according to the figures of Charles G. Yale, the statistician of the Mint, the annual output of this State was \$15,334,317.03.

It has now been increased to \$17,004,026.30. In 1894 the output was \$12,540,606; in 1893, \$11,172,036; in 1891, \$10,445,458; in 1890, \$9,896,851. In seven years, therefore, production has nearly doubled, bringing the sum total very close to the point reached in 1870, when the Mint returns of California gold were \$18,082,972.

This revival of prosperity is in large degree due to the discovery of new and economical methods of ore reduction. In 1870 no rock which assayed less than \$10 per ton was believed to be worth taking to the mill. Now \$3 rock at points where never before was a profit could now be made—indeed, a thing that is always possible—the use of the electric and cyanide processes would once more raise gold reduction here to the bonanza figures.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**They Have Nerve.**

Free-traders may not be so numerous in the United States as in England, but they excel their British brethren in depth of conviction. One free-trader does not permit their severity to be mitigated by a doubt that protection is a vicious policy, robbery of the masses for the enrichment of the classes, and that it must inevitably be inimical to national prosperity. Show them how grandly the country progressed under the policy of protection from the close of the war until the triumph of tariff

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections on an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for June 6.

Golden Text—"Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."—Ps. 34: 13.

The subject of this lesson is Sins of the Tongue—James 3: 1-12. A more practical passage it would be hard to find. It is nevertheless not mere ethics, or proverbial philosophy for the morning against sins of the tongue is grounded on duty to God. The lesson would apply to anybody, but with peculiar force to one who professes to be serving Christ, and who has submitted himself to his control. Soberness and self-restraint in speech were commended especially by the Greeks. While the heroes of Homer, like Hector, were men of action, rather than of words. Boasting and calumny were discredited. But the Jews and Christians of the first century A. D. were under different influences. The Jews were extravagant of speech, as any one may see by reading their Talmud. They were prone, in their own fashion, swearing strange oaths like those which Jesus rebuked in Matt. 5: 33-37. All orientalists think it necessary to fortify their words by some form of oath. The Arabs, following the practice of the Koran, swear by almost every conceivable thing in any way connected with the prophet, or with the sacred places of their religion. Further, Eastern peoples are not by nature truthful. They will go out of their way to tell a lie, just for the sake of it. This infirmity is found even in the Far East, in some missionary countries, and does not at once disappear with conversion to Christianity. James knew what he was writing about, therefore, and his admonitions were aimed at a mark.

**Explanatory.**  
"Be not many masters": the revised version has "teachers," which is the modern word, but much weaker in force. The thought of course is plain; do not all of you set yourselves up as teachers of your brethren, for a good many of you are not qualified for that position and will get into trouble.

"For in many things we offend all," this translation obscures the sense. Offend is obsolete, and "all" is the subject, not the object, of the verb. The thought should read "For in many things we all stumble." "The same is a perfect man": he is not perfect in our sense of the word, but symmetrical, well-balanced, self-controlled. If he can control his tongue, that shows he is master of his whole self.

The horse is guided by the bit and the ship the rudder. It is of course perfectly correct to say that a man is guided by his tongue, that is, by his words. The guiding power is rather the will within, expressing the character of the man, and that finds outward expression in speech. But the point is sufficiently plain that James makes—the contrast between the little bit or rudder and the great things they control, whose progress and direction they indicate.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth": this also fails to convey the meaning to a modern reader. The word "matter" is commonly understood to mean an affair, a controversy, where as it is here used in its physical sense, and means wood or fuel. The revised version reads, "how much wood is kindled by how small a fire." Of course the sense is not materially changed. Here again the new version has a smoother rendering: "And the tongue is a fire; the world of iniquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the wheel of nature, and is set on fire by hell." On the rather obscure figure of speech, "setteth on fire the wheel of nature," the Cambridge Bible says: "The best interpretation seems to be that which sees in the phrase a figure for the whole of life from birth; the wheel which then begins to roll on its course, and continues rolling until death. What is meant, if we adopt this view, is that from the beginning of life to the close the tongue is the most dangerous and inflammatory element of evil. It is possible that there may be a reference to the potter's wheel, as in Jer. 18: 3. On this view, the tongue would be represented as the flame, that by its untempered heat mars the vessel in the hands of the potter."

"Therewith bless we God, the Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ, some have thought that James means some of us, bless others of us, some of us bless, others of us curse. It seems more natural to suppose that the contrast is more striking; that James says the same tongue, even the tongue of one who calls himself a disciple of Christ, is often found blessing God and cursing men. That is indeed an anomalous and irrational state of things, but that is just the point James makes. "A good conversation"; that is, a good life. The word as here used does not refer to speech but to character and conduct.

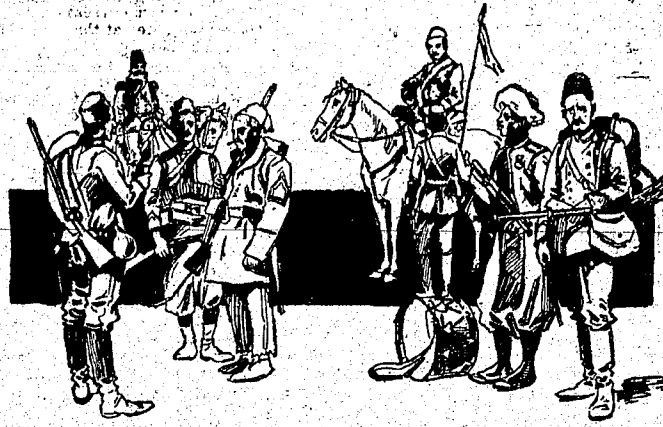
**Teaching Hints.**  
The sin of garrulity is not the least of those which cause disorder and strife in the world—and even among Christians. Most people talk too much. That is, of much about the wrong of things. This is true in the home, in the prayer meeting, in church. We are apt to attempt to conceal poverty of thought by a profusion of words; to hide a lack of real spiritual experience under a well-turned sentence. The more pronounced sins of the tongue such as lying and boasting and profanity are not so common among the class of people who will study this lesson, except among boys' classes in mission schools or children of that sort. But every pupil needs to be taught this simple, fundamental lesson; that as the turning of the bit or the rudder ever so little to right or left shows how the horse or boat is going, so the apparently trifling "idle words," the little mean things that children like to say, are noted by God and are displeasing to him.

Sins of the tongue are nearly all the outgrowth of selfishness. The sin of merely talking too much about oneself, of boasting, of setting oneself up as a judge of others, is more lightly esteemed than it deserves. It is contrary to the example and precept of Christ, and though sadly common among his professed disciples, is none the less wrong and harmful, preventing harmony, breaking up friendships, making Christianity a mockery before the world.

Next Lesson—"Paul's Advice to Timothy."—2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 3: 14-17.

**Train.**  
Humble, honest work is the grandest thing under the stars, and just as sure as gravity, averages the planes of the universe down to a level, so it is a sin and a shame for a man to get something for nothing, or to seek to live without toil in this world.—Rev. J. W. Malcom.

## TYPES IN TURKEY'S ARMY AND NAVY.



THE Turk is a born soldier, and is reared with the ideas and training of a soldier. He is not a tradesman, a banker, nor a lawyer; he cares nothing about these things. He is taught that he is to be a soldier and looks forward to being killed or wounded in battle as the sure passport to the Moslem paradise, where eighty hours are to await his coming and be assigned to do his bidding. His religion teaches him that no matter what his record on earth has been, death or wounds in battle entitle him to this paradise. Do you think he is going to run away from danger? On the contrary, he courts it. That is what he is after. The English and French never gave the Turk credit for the part he played in the Crimean war. If there was an assaulting column to be made up, or any extra hazardous task to be undertaken, it usually fell to the lot of the Turkish contingent.

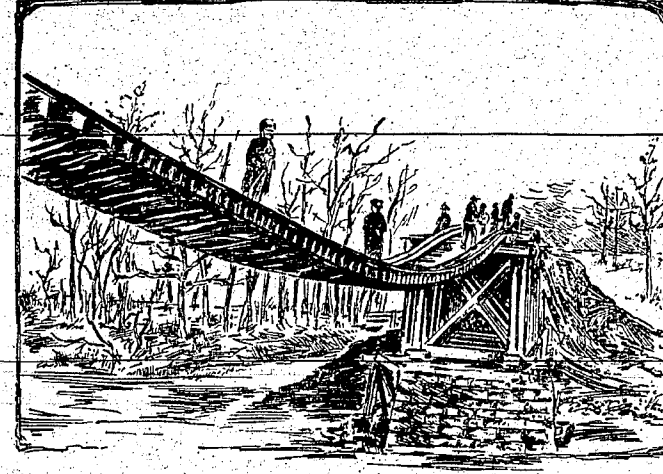
### FREAK OF THE FLOOD.

Made a Railroad Suspension Bridge in Ohio.

One of the strange freaks of the recent flood in Ohio was in washing away all the supports of a heavy railroad bridge, and leaving the bridge itself practically unharmed, suspended in midair. A pier was thus transformed into a suspension bridge in a night. This bridge spanned the Muskingum River, near Clarkesville, Ohio, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Railroad. The structure was what is known as a two-span truss bridge. Each span was 75 feet long. When the country all about was under water, the bridge stood hard and fast, for it had been strengthened to as great an extent as possible by stone piers and heavy foundations of mixed rock and earth. Finally one night the watchmen located at either end of the bridge heard a crash and a roar and the bridge moved very perceptibly. It did not seem to tilt, but rather sagged, and as the night was stormy and a hard wind blowing the railroad men made no effort to investigate until daylight came to their assistance.

When they did finally look the bridge

was found to be a complete suspension bridge. The supports had been washed away, and the bridge itself was left hanging from the piers. The structure was in a state of great peril, and the railroad men were forced to close the line until it could be repaired.



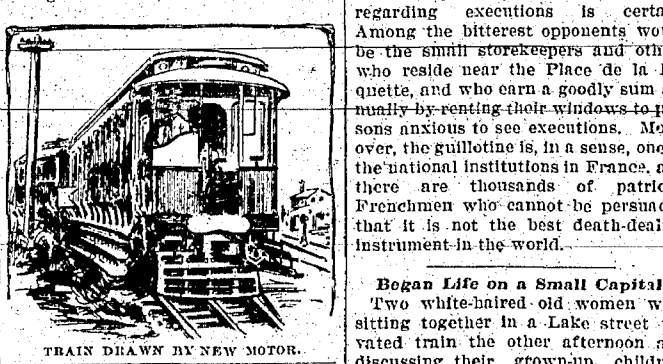
THE FLOODS MADE THIS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

over the scene that greeted them was startling. All the supports to the bridge had been swept away for 132 feet. Despite this the railroad remained intact, and what was more, they held the ties and the stringers in place. In fact, the whole roadway of the structure seemed as solid as before the flood, except that, of course, it sagged down owing to the "slack" resulting from the giving way of the supports.

### TO SUPERSEDE STEAM.

New England Railroad Establishes the Superiority of Electricity.

The supplanting of the steam locomotive by electricity has begun. The test was made recently on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between Hartford and New Britain, when a heavy train was hauled over ten miles in 13 1/2 minutes with less jolting than attends ordinary steam railroad journeying. Furthermore, this means a big saving in fuel, as it requires only half as much coal to make forty-five miles by electricity as would be necessary if steam were employed. The new appliance which will revolutionize railroading has been experimented with for three years. It was begun on the Nantasket Beach Road, which was selected because it was not believed that electricity was practicable on any road of any great length, owing to the waste of the current in



TRAIN DRAWN BY NEW MOTOR.

transmission, which would necessitate power houses every few miles. But after many experiments the New York, New Haven and Hartford Electricians discovered that by a heavy rail, and laid on blocks of wood, the electrical current could be transmitted without any appreciable loss of power, and at one-fifth the cost of a trolley line. It was this discovery that caused the New Haven Road to spend so much money on the third rail system from Berlin to Hartford. The third rails are laid between the running rails, and are banded together and connected by copper wires. They are not fastened to the ties, but are laid on blocks of wood. The running rails are used to carry back the return current. The trolley bridge consists of a flat cast iron shoe, 12 1/2 inches, and weighing twenty pounds. This shoe is run along in the flat top of the third

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

These bills passed the House Monday: To punish attempts to wrestle with life imprisonment; to compel telegraph companies to exchange messages with other lines at intersecting points nearest sender of message; prohibiting females from being employed as barmaids. In the Senate these bills passed: To require township boards to make and publish annually financial statements of the condition of finances; permitting villages to vacate their charters in certain cases; fixing per diem of railroad crossing board at \$5; repealing obsolete statutes; to authorize sale of land by State Board of Agriculture and purchase of other land; for the specific taxation of gross earnings of express companies at 2 per cent; amending law relative to liens upon real property; amending divorce law relative to support and maintenance of minor children.

The fight over the Merriman bill which was expected in the House Tuesday gave way to what ended in a most harmonious session. The Governor had put his minimum at an increase of \$1,000,000. A careful canvass of the situation, however, revealed that nothing better than the increase of \$205,000 provided by the conference committee's report could be hoped for from this Legislature, so it was decided to accept that amount and renew the attack on the railroads before the next Legislature. This action was given by Col. Atkinson, the chief Pinckney lieutenant, early in the afternoon's session. It was readily accepted by all of the Governor's adherents and the conference report was adopted with a rush. Under it the revenue of the State from this source next year will be \$945,000, compared with \$740,000 this year. The Senate Committee on State Affairs has made a favorable report on a bill restoring capital punishment, and both houses have passed the Perry bill, which makes a sweeping reduction in the number of State reports and other documents to be published annually.

Gov. Pinckney sent a special message to the Legislature Wednesday afternoon recommending that the session be extended at least a fortnight, saying the additional expense would be insignificant compared with the advantage of having pending bills properly considered. The measures mentioned by the Governor, with the exception of the appropriation bills, were hung up in committee. They require corporations to pay a specific tax to adopt a uniform system of bookkeeping, to be presented by the State, require railroad companies to sell interchangeable mileage, and 500-mile books for \$10; and include anti-trust bills and bills to tax telephone and express companies and to prohibit discrimination against a specific rate. The House adopted the Governor's suggestion and also adopted a concurrent resolution rescinding its former action and extending the session to June 14. The Senate, however, rejected this resolution by a vote of three to one. The Senate defeated the bill cutting passenger fares on the Upper Peninsula roads to 3 cents and the hanging bill and passed a bill limiting the bonds-issued by gas companies to 90 per cent of their capital. A bill prohibiting the exhibition of prize fights, etc., was passed by the House.

The Senate Thursday refused to take from the Railroad Committee three important bills. The bills sought to require the sale of merchandise at public auction, 500-mile books, and again the Michigan Central special charter. The Senate also refused to concur in the action of the House in voting to extend the session until June 14. The Senate declined the request of the House that a conference committee be appointed to consider this subject. The Governor's veto of the bill making an appropriation for the Mackinac Island State Park was ignored, and the measure again passed. The general appropriation budget for the expenses of the State Government outside of special appropriations came from the Ways and Means Committee, costs for \$24,551,451 for the years 1897 and 1898, or \$501,040 less than appropriated by the last Legislature. The committee estimates the total saving effected this year at \$948,000. A State board of arbitration and mediation has been appointed by Gov. Pinckney. The committee also qualified to speak on the subject, is strongly in favor of this mode of capital punishment.

"There is no scientific objection to the use of illuminating gas for this purpose," he says. "Here in Paris dogs are regularly asphyxiated by means of gas. The animals are placed in a box, which is connected with a gas pipe, and they are stifled very soon after the gas is turned on. As for criminals who might be asphyxiated in this fashion, it is probable that they would suffer at least for some seconds; death would not be instantaneous. There would be contractions, spasms, and, in consequence, a momentary struggle against asphyxia, the result of which would, of course, be a certain amount of suffering. As for illuminating gas, it contains a slight proportion of oxide of carbon, and this latter element produces asphyxia almost immediately. Therefore by means of such gas we could obtain results that would be absolutely mathematical, and our condemned criminals could be put out of the world after a very brief struggle against death."

### How Chinese Do Various Things.

The Chinese do everything backward. They exactly reverse the usual order of civilization.

The spoken language of China is not written, and the written language is not spoken.

Books are read backward, and what we call foot notes are inserted in the top of the page.

The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they greet.

The Chinese dress in white at funerals, and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as bridesmaids.

Note first that the Chinese compass points to the south instead of the north. The Chinese surname comes first instead of last.

The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdies.

### Mad-Dog Bites.

About six years ago an item was published in a newspaper stating that a German physician was going to die, and he wished to make known the discovery he had made in relation to the treatment of a mad dog bite. The prescription he never knew to fail, and he had tried it many times with men, cattle and horses. It is this: Simply wash the wound as soon as possible in a little warm vinegar and water, and put a few drops of muriatic acid into the wound. This will neutralize the poison, and prevent the disease which, usually proves fatal.

### The Organ Not Popular.

The demand for organ music in this country, outside of churches, seems to be quite limited. Boston's great organ, once regarded as a wonder, has been stored in a shed for thirteen years, and will soon be sold at auction. It was built in Germany at a cost of \$50,000. One trouble about a great organ is that it is not easy to keep it supplied with a great organist.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bryan continues confident that his election to the presidency is the only salvation of the country.

The longest speeches on the tariff will be made by the Senators who know the least about the subject.

The Cleveland-Smith order to cancel date the pension agencies did not work after all. The old veterans again have friends in court.

The Michigan Legislature has adjourned and the Governor can now give his whole time to the potato crop.—Inter-Ocean.

Senator Gorman's solicitude about the sugar schedule should induce a state of the greatest vigilance in the Senate. He requires watching.

Hon. William L. Wilson's daily exercise consists in tearing to pieces the Dingley tariff bill. Mr. Wilson is a much greater success tearing down than he is building up.

In three centuries Peru, S. A., has coined 1,800,000,000 silver dollars. Nevertheless, Peru can make money by going out of the business, and has decided to do it.—Globe-Democrat.

Chairman Jones says that all democrats will be welcomed to the party fold, if they are in favor of free silver. Jones is as liberal as the old lady who didn't care what color the barn was painted, just so it was made a bright red.—Kansas City Journal.

Importers expect to have a years supply of goods on hand from foreign countries before the new Dingley tariff bill becomes a law. Yet that bill is likely to get on the statute books in less than one fourth of the time occupied in the consideration of the Wilson bill.

Those who have been insisting that the United States needs "more money" are puzzled to know how to explain the fact, that the great Lake Shore railway recently refunded more than one hundred million dollars of bonds, at 31 per cent interest, and found plenty of money to take them at that price. If the country really needed more money for general business purposes, that which it has would not be looking for investment at 31 per cent per annum.—Blade.

The Agricultural Department is desirous of extending our butter market abroad. The development of the dairy interests of the United States is one of the favorite projects of the American Ayrshire dairyman, Secretary Wilson. Two thousand pounds of choicest American creamery butter reached Southampton, England, on last Thursday. The arrangement was that it was to be shown and sold as American butter, and not under any false names.—New York Press.

That the pending tariff bill is especially satisfactory to the farmers is shown by the closing sentence of an article in the Minneapolis Tribune, whose editors have special facilities for testing the sentiment of the agricultural classes of the country. The sentence in question says: "There is one thing certain; the Western farmers will not have any cause to complain that the bill was framed in the interest of Eastern manufacturers and capitalists as opposed to their own; it is the most favorable tariff bill to farmers ever framed."

The June Number of "St. Nicholas" is full of the out-of-doors spirit. It opens with a poem, "Ladies Fishing," by Rev. W. H. Woods, illustrated by Varian. "Steering Without a Compass," by Gustav Kobbe, tells of the various devices that sailors depend upon in guiding the course of their ships, and it is filled with quaint bits of sea lore. "The Risks of a Fireman's Life" is one of a series of articles written for this magazine by the artist Charles Thaxter Hill. Mr. Hill has drawn a number of spirited pictures to accompany the article. One of the most picturesque and peculiar places in the world is "A City in a Volcano," of which A. H. Varrill writes. The city is Saba, on one of the small West Indian islands. The three serials, "Master Skylark," "The Last Three Soldiers," and "Miss Nina Barrow," carry along the plots with interesting installments. There are verses in the number by Oliver Herford, Emile Poulsson, Charles Love Benjamin, and others, as well as many pictures.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1897.

### EDITOR AVAILANCE:

The Republican Senators greatly disappointed the Democrats by deciding to vote as a unit upon all questions affecting the tariff, settling their differences in private. This was a good decision in other ways, too. It places the shaping of the amendments in the hands of a majority of the Republican Senators. Senators Platt, of New York; Spooner, of Wisconsin; and Perkins, of California, have been chosen by Senator Allison, chairman of the Republican caucus, to act with the Republican members of the finance committee as a steering committee to decide for or against each proposed amendment to the tariff bill. Senators who are dissatisfied with the decisions of the steering committee may appeal to a Republican caucus, it being understood that they will vote as the caucus may decide. Not only will this programme result in making a better tariff bill, but it will materially lessen the length of the tariff debate, because under it the Republicans will at all times present a solid front in support of the steering committee recommendations, which are to be made from day to day, as the debate progresses. The bill is now considered by paragraphs.

There are no new Cuban developments this week, and none are expected until Mr. Calhoun returns from Cuba, which will probably be within two weeks. Some of the Democrats who are now claiming that the Democrats are the only friends of Cuba, may wish they had not committed themselves quite so far when they learn the policy that President McKinley intends putting in force. They may then do as they have done towards the proposed increase in the internal revenue tax on beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. When the amended tariff bill was reported to the Senate the hair-trigger democrats asserted that the insertion of these internal revenue features in the bill was an attempt to steal democratic thunder. But, lo and behold, when the Democratic Senators met in caucus they voted unanimously in favor of having all the proposed internal revenue amendments struck out of the bill. Consistency never did cut any figure with the democratic party, and nobody need be greatly surprised in the near future to see the Democrats who are now abusing President McKinley for being unfriendly to Cuba, abusing him still more for being too friendly to Cuba.

The trial of Henry Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust, for contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by members of the Senate committee which investigated the sugar scandal connected with the consideration of the Wilson tariff bill by the Senate, three years ago, is now going on in Washington, and the court room is daily crowded with prominent men. Every possible law point is being stoutly contested by the high-priced legal talent employed by Havemeyer.

President McKinley has definitely decided not to accept any of the outside invitations for Memorial Day, but to attend the ceremonies at Arlington Cemetery. He will not make a speech, but will listen to Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, one of the finest speakers in public life, who has been chosen orator of the day.

Among the important nominations sent to the Senate this week, by President McKinley, were those of Ex-Congressman Conger, of Iowa, to be Minister to Brazil, Charles Burdett Hart, a well known West Virginia newspaper man, to be Minister to Columbia; John G. Thompson, of Illinois, to be Assistant Attorney General; and James Edmund Boyd, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Attorney General.

Senator Perkins, of California, does not believe that this government should allow any country to prevent an American citizen from visiting it on a peaceful errand, on account of that citizen's religious belief, and he introduced a resolution this week, providing for a request by this government of that of Russia, as to whether its representative in Washington in refusing to issue the passport of Mr. Adolph Kutner, of California, issued by the State Department for him to use on a visit to his old home in Russian Poland, on the ground that he was a Hebrew, acted in accordance with instructions from that government, and if so, that the government of Russia should be requested to remove such prohibition, so far as it relates to American citizens.

Land Commissioner Hermann, this week, reversed the decision made by Commissioner Lamoreux, just before the close of the Cleveland administration, in the Chicago Lake front case. It will be remembered that this decision was held up because of suspicious circumstances, amounting almost to a scandal, and a re-hearing ordered. Property valued at \$15,000,000 was involved in this case.

## Additional Local Matter.

The Roscommon News, whose editor is the postmaster of that village, suggests to the citizens that the Perc Cheney postoffice is nearer than that of Grayling. What is the matter?

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish are they who have not Foley's Colic Cure as a safe guard in the family.—L. Fournier.

A. J. Love, on Monday, shipped an incubator of his own manufacture, to conductor Brown, of the M. C. R. R., at West Bay City. Business is so good on the road now, that he cannot take time to stop on his run to purchase chickens, and will hatch them himself.

### Do You Travel?

If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure, a sure preventive of bowel complaints occasioned by change of water or climate. 25c. L. Fournier.

Every day some would-be wise Democrat bounces up to ask: "Where is that promised prosperity?" In the meantime the administration is striving to pull the old wagon out of the ruts, and get it upon solid ground so that it can move. This is more than a two months' job after it has stuck solid for two years.—Inter Ocean.

### A Word in Your Ear.

The secret of good health is found in the perfect action of the stomach and digestive organs. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin produces a perfect condition and good health results. Try it. Sold in 10c (10 doses) 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

Mr. Carlton, residing at the tannery, was out trolling, Sunday, in the river, between the tannery and the dam, and caught a muscalonge that weighed 35 pounds. The head was sent down to W. H. Shoemaker, deputy game warden, and he is going to have it mounted. The head is 12 inches long, 4 inches by 5 1/2 inches and 17 inches in circumference. Mr. Beaman, the same afternoon, caught one weighing 20 pounds.—Cheboygan Tribune.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Fournier.

Let Michigan rejoice again and be exceeding glad. The legislature has adjourned, and mighty few are sad. The record it has left behind is not so mighty bad, nor yet so good to be proclaimed the best that could be had. But men are mortals weak at best wherever found or placed. And only few of us, you know, are absolutely chaste.—Det. Journal.

### United States Postoffice.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 24, 1892.  
Dr. C. J. Warner, Coldwater, Mich.  
Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with that common scourge—"La Grippe," and had violent paroxysms of coughing, from which I could get no relief until upon the recommendation of Rev. E. L. Odle I bought a 25c bottle of your White Wine of Tar, which afforded immediate relief. I have taken two bottles and now consider myself cured, and I always recommend it to all my friends who are similarly afflicted, for I know it to be good.

Very truly yours, &c.,  
ERNEST NICHOLSON, P. M.

We clip the following item from the Detroit Journal: A special dispatch from Cheboygan, says: The lifeless body of little 7 year old Albert Yankoviac, of Mullet Lake, who disappeared two weeks ago, has been found in a horribly mutilated condition, 12 miles from home. He had been carried off by a bear, that had eaten one arm and leg.

The Century for June has as its highlights the subjects of Queen Victoria, apropos of the celebration of this month, and the work of the sculptor St. Gaudens, apropos of the dedication of the Shaw Memorial in Boston. The material relating to Queen Victoria comprises a tribute by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, an article by Florence Hayward on Queen Victoria's Coronation Roll, here reproduced by Her Majesty's special permission, and four portraits of the Queen at different ages, the frontispiece being the Princess Victoria at the age of four. Other notable articles include the first full authoritative account, by Prof. W. Atwater, of the result of the government experiments with men in a respiration apparatus to determine "How Food is used in the Body." There are continued parts of the three serials, "Hugh Wynne," "Days of Jeanne d'Ark," and General Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," which is occupied with the operations about Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, and in the Shenandoah Valley.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

To JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE.

Bolivia possesses the richest silver mines in the world, yet she is about to adopt the gold standard. She has had actual experiences with silver, and facts knock out theories every time.

D. & C.

PALACE STEAMER.

CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME—FOR DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south.

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

A. A. SCHANTZ,

G. F. & T. Agent,

Detroit, Mich.

Detroit and Cleveland.

Commissioners Notice.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MICHELSON, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Margaret Michelson, deceased, and six months from the 30th day of April, A. D. 1897, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to me for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Geo. L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897.

Geo. L. ALEXANDER,

JOHN K. HANSON,

COMMISSIONERS.

may 20-25

It Beats All.

The great success that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has reached in so short a time. Those who once give it a fair trial, and there become walking and talking advertisers of this great remedy. Constipation, indigestion and Sick Headache cured. Get a 10c trial size, larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, of L. Fournier.

The free silverites are continually howling about the need of more money in the United States, yet the vaults in the sub-treasury in New York are so full of gold and silver money that it is feared the weight of the same will cause the building to collapse, and endanger the lives of those employed in the building.

Wm. B. Hayes Writes.

PAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1896.

I have been using Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin ever since the agency was established here four months ago. When I began taking it I weighed 150 pounds, and now I weigh 177 pounds. Feel better than I ever did in my life, and must say it is an excellent remedy. In 10c size (10 doses for 10c) regular sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier.

Republican prosperity reports are coming in every day. The wolf is running away from the door. One hundred looms in the gingham department of the York cotton mills, near Biddeford, Me., are humming merrily. The looms had been silent for about a year. The whole establishment now is in operation at almost its full capacity. And the Everett cotton mills at Lawrence, Mass., have abandoned their Democratic work schedule of forty-five hours a week for a Republican schedule of fifty-two hours and a half a week. This means an increased number of employees as well as increased earnings.—N. Y. Press.

Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes, August 10th, 1891: "Foley's Kidney Cure is meeting with wonderful success. It has cured some cases here that physicians pronounced incurable. I myself am able to testify to its merits. My face to day is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such. I had suffered twenty-seven years with the disease, and to day I feel ten years younger than I did one year ago. I can obtain some wonderful certificates of its medical qualities." L. Fournier.

TO pay \$100,000,000 for Cuba would be money thrown away. Like Hawaii, which is really a greater prize for the United States, if the American flag ever again floats in foreign seas, Cuba may be had for the asking—or will ask to be taken. But this is not a good time to talk the matter over.—Inter-Ocean. The tariff bill should take precedence.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in favor of Helvin Bates, Richard D. Gouin and Tor Amberson, doing business under the firm name and style of Bates & Company, against the goods, chattels and real estate of Peter Nelson, in said County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 24th day of May, 1897, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Nelson to and to the following described real estate: That to wit all that certain Section 38, Town 23 N. R. 8 W., and Lot four, Block five of Hadley's amended addition to the village of Grayling, Mich., also Lots No. two, three and four of section 10, Town 25 N. R. 4 W., all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, at Grayling, in said county, on the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated this 20th day of April A. D. 1897.

WM. S. CHALKER, Sheriff.

JAMES K. WATSON, Attorney.

ap22-24

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in favor of Helvin Bates, Richard D. Gouin and Tor Amberson, doing business under the firm name and style of Bates & Company, against the goods, chattels and real estate of Peter Nelson, in said County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 24th day of May, 1897, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Nelson to and to the following described real estate: That to wit all that certain Section 38, Town 23 N. R. 8 W., and Lot four, Block five of Hadley's amended addition to the village of Grayling, Mich., also Lots No. two, three and four of section 10, Town 25 N. R. 4 W., all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, at Grayling, in said county, on the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

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ap22-24

CH&D

CINCINNATI

INDIANAPOLIS

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

From All Points

MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO

LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

Modern Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

PARLOR CARS on Day Trains.

SOLID TRAINS each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address D. B. TRACY, Northern Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich.; JOHN HARTMAN, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio; D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Carey Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRANKLIN'S

DETROIT

HOUSE

Cor. Bates and Larned Sts.

Most convenient and central location. Cars for every part of the city pass door at short intervals. Elevator service, steam heat, electric lights, tile roofs, etc. Rates \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors.

WHY NOT

Trade at Our Store

Where you Get

Your Goods at LOWEST

MARKET PRICE,

And a Beautiful Porcelain

CHAMBER SET

FREE!

Our Summer Goods

ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL,

Blue FLAME, OIL

STOVES,

And Refrigerators!

WE CAN do You SOME

GOOD!

Call and See Us!

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

WE ARE STILL CUTTING PRICES!

We will extend our GREAT SALE

Twenty Days LONGER!

DON'T MISS OUR SALE OF

LADIE'S \*SHIRT\* WAISTS, \*AND\* MUSLIN

UNDERWEAR.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

JUST RECEIVED,

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents

Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "

Queen Bess, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10 "

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun days, arrives at Mackinaw, 8:30 P. M.

3:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Marquette 7:30 A. M.

6:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 6:30 A. M., Detroit, 11:00 A. M.

2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 5:30 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 2:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

GEN. PASSENGER AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Patents

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee but due only patent is secured. A Pamphlet "How to Obtain Patents," with names of Patent Agents in principal cities, sent free on request. Address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Patents

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee but due only patent is secured. A Pamphlet "How to Obtain Patents," with names of Patent Agents in principal cities, sent free on request. Address—

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR  
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Chas. Silsby, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Henry Funck, of South Branch township, was in town, last Friday.

A. B. Corwin, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Friday.

Mrs. Thos. Webb, of Frederic township, was in town last Thursday.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. J. Coventry, Judge of Probate, was in town, last Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

R. S. Babbitt, of Grove, was in town, last Saturday.

Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

Fred. Smith, of Center Plains township, was in town, last Saturday.

Geo. M. Smith, of Grove township, was in town, last Saturday.

Geo. Knecht, of Grove township, was in town, last Saturday.

J. J. Higgins, of Frederic, was in town, last Saturday.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. H. & Co's.

Supervisor Hoelsi, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Oliver and family left Tuesday night for Terre Haute, Ind., where they will reside.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Jimmy Carr, of Maple Forest, joined with others of his comrades in observing Memorial Day, here.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

Mrs. S. C. Briggs, of Roscommon, was in town, Monday, taking in the Memorial exercises.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Briggs have left Pere Cheney, and moved into their property at Roscommon.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Miss Sadie Murphy went to Fife Lake, yesterday, where she was called by the serious illness of her sister.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough and children, went to Otsego County, Tuesday, for a visit with her parents.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

John Hanna, Supervisor of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Friday.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Henry Funck and wife, of South Branch, were in town Monday, attending Memorial exercises.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

M. G. Payne, of Roscommon, has purchased the Revell Drug Store, at that place.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville, or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Rev. R. L. Cope went to Roscommon, last Saturday, and on Sunday delivered a Memorial address.

Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a new line of Refrigerators, at S. H. & Co's.

S. Odell reports the birth of a lamb which weighed 161 pounds at birth.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, took part in the Memorial services, Monday.

Comrade C. D. Vincent, of Center Plains, was in town Monday, attending Memorial services.

Comrade W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, Sunday and Monday, taking part in the Memorial exercises.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The old project of building a road from Alpena via Atlanta and Hillman, to connect with the Michigan Central at Lewiston, is being revived by Alpena capitalists. The line would open up fine hardwood lands.

S. Odell, who has been doing some work in the photographic line, at Lewiston, for the last two weeks, was in town, last Friday.

Perry Ostrander was in town, last Thursday for seed potatoes of a new variety, which are being sent out by the Agricultural College.

The body of the little Edwin boy, drowned at Cheboygan, Easter Sunday, was found Saturday, floating in Duncan Bay.

Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace, was the guest of his brother, Wm. Woodfield, from Saturday evening until Monday morning.

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of charge, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

All subscribers to the AVA LANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price of the AVA LANCHE.

Martial Music, such as was given by the Wolverine Martial Band, goes to the spot, and does not need any shaking before being taken by the sold boys.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

There will be a "Wood Bee" at T. Odell's, in Beaver Creek, June 12th. Dinner, supper, and dance at night. Free to all. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman, of Ball township, were in town, Monday, attending the Memorial services.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

Dentist Simmons bought Ellis' dental outfit at Grayling, last week, and will establish an office there and make occasional visits.—Otsego Co. News.

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE.—John A. Love, on section 28, in Center Plains township, "has a large, heavy team of work horses for sale, cheap, or exchange for a lighter team.

Another drunk shop in Gaylord. The Mansard Hotel is to have a bar in connection. A Mr. Kelley from Bay City is to be the chief drink mixer and landlady. Waugh will have in the receipts.—Otsego Co. Herald.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will hold their regular meeting tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Knecht. A general attendance is desired.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flour of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

A bill has been passed by the Michigan legislature prohibiting saloon keepers from securing bonds from guarantee companies, and it subsequently passed the Senate and was given immediate effect.

Roscommon will have less teachers in their schools next year. They have also cut down their salaries. Economy should be practiced all the time, but there is nothing to be made in reducing the salaries of teachers, if they are competent, and none others should be employed.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flour, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flour of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

N. P. Salling, of Grayling, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday looking after Salling, Hanson & Co's. interests before the board of review, and inspecting their lumbering interests in this vicinity.—Lewiston Journal.

The members of the G. A. R. are under many obligations to Mrs. O. Palmer, Mrs. Funck, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. A. L. Pond, and others, for the superb and supply of flowers that they furnished for decorating the graves on Memorial Day.

It is somewhat remarkable that the holding of "Free Silver" ideas, or in other words, being a democrat, especially in the North, prevents some old soldiers from joining with their comrades in observing Memorial Day. They should not be ashamed of the record they made from '61 to '65 in the army.

The memorial service at the M. E. Church, Sunday evening was largely attended, the G. A. R. and W. R. C. going in a body, and was very impressive. The sermon was by Rev. H. S. White, of Romeo, who was assisted in the service by Comrade Rev. W. H. Mawhorter. The music by the M. E. choir was especially appropriate and finely rendered.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. A. Grouleff returned on Saturday evening from a visit with her parents, at Manistee.

Some of our citizens emulated the late fatuous President of the U. S., by going fishing. We trust they had poor luck.

N. Michelson and family returned from Alma, last Saturday evening. We are pleased to note that the health of Mr. M. is considerably improved.

Comrades of the G. A. R. recognize the liberality and patriotism of our people in aiding them to make so grand a success of the observance of Memorial Day.

A farewell Surprise Party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hum, Saturday evening, May 29th, for Mabel Oliver. Music and games were the amusements of the evening, and at a suitable hour light refreshments were served. All present had an enjoyable time.

Marvin Post, G. A. R., is mindful of the courtesy of the several associations who united with them last Monday, and are especially grateful to the Glee Clubs for their music, to Prof. Benkelman and the teachers of the Grayling school, particularly to Misses Stark and Starr, upon whom devolved the work of drill, and preparation of the pupils who participated.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drugist.

We extend our most grateful thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the donation of flowers for Memorial services, and especially to Miss Stark, for her kindness in training the children for the exercises, and also to Miss Starr and the choir for the selection of pieces rendered by them.

Mrs. C. W. WIGHT,

Sec. of W. R. C.

Decoration Day.

Decoration Day was observed in Grayling in a manner most creditable to our citizens, and its exercises more largely attended than ever before. All our business houses were closed, the mills shut down, and the whole town united in paying tribute to the heroic dead.

The Martial Band of Wolverine, under the leadership of the veteran Wheeler, came down on the night train, and from time to time the life and drum, with most familiar sound stirred the sluggish blood of the old veterans, and aroused the enthusiasm of the younger members of society.

At 1.30 the procession formed: the K. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., and Scandinavian Benevolent Association united with the W. R. C. and G. A. R., and marched to the M. E. church, which would not accommodate much more than half of the assembly, and with the service of the G. A. R. patriotic exercises by the school, music and prayer, listened to a grand oration by Rev. H. S. White, past chaplain of the Department of Michigan, after which the line of march was taken to the cemeteries, where the graves of the soldiers sleeping there were decorated, and the impressive service completed.

In the evening the church was filled again, for the camp fire, and the Glee Club delighted all with their rendering of old army songs, the veterans joining heartily in the chorus. Brief speeches were made by comrades Chalker and McElroy, and comrade Charles Ferguson was called out by the Commander, as one who enlisted before he was 14 years old, and was heartily cheered, and Comrade White for over an hour held the audience with reminiscences of army life, both grave and gay, now filling eyes with tears and again convulsing all with laughter.

The day was most appropriately observed, a fitting tribute to the past, and much praise is due the officers of Marvin Post, and the W. R. C. for the successful issue.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR.

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**  
—MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

# Hosiery! HOSIERY!



Not Leather, but wear like Leather.

The best Stockings in the world for Boys. See our line before you purchase your Summer Hosiery.

Our Line of Shirt Waists Can't be Beat.

LACE CURTAINS 98 CENTS A PAIR.

HEADQUARTERS for FOOTWEAR of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Men's Wool Pants that Never Wear Out, and Warranted not to Rip.

Great Bargains in GROCERIES, at the Store of S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

# SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVINE

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Atty. L. W. Ostrander arrived from Grayling on Tuesday, and is closing up some business here this week.—Atlanta Tribune.

Mrs. W. H. Inman went down to Grayling, Wednesday, returning today. She accompanied her daughter Grace, who instructs a large music class at that burg each week.—Otsego Co. Herald. Mrs. Inman was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Woodworth, while in the burg?

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the Liver and the kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Professor Benkelman, of Grayling, and all but one of his entire corps of teachers have been re-engaged. Mr. Benkelman's salary is \$1,000, and the appropriation for schools, for the current year, in that town was \$4,500, as against \$2,600 in West Branch. Grayling has a good school, and knows enough to keep it good.—West Branch Herald.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chiblowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

# HENDERSON'S LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE SHOES



WE CARRY THE LARGEST LINE OF MENS', WOMENS' and Children's Shoes in town. See them.

PENCIL CASE,

With Pen, Pencil and Ruler, given

with every pair

OF CHILDREN'S SHOES.

We carry the Largest line of MENS', WOMENS' and Children's Shoes in town. See them.

JOE ROSENTHAL,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Mr. Howard Little, of Grayling, arrived in Gaylord this week and will be Photographer Nielson's partner. Mr. Nielson has had one hundred and thirty-eight sittings for photos since his arrival here. May their success continue.—Otsego Co. News.

Chas. Sobanski, for the past three years, or nearly, has been meat cutter and chief assistant in Townsend's popular market, goes to Grayling next week to open and conduct a meat market for himself. The Grayling people can rest assured of having a good market, for Charley is a fine fellow and first class at his trade, and it is with regret that we see him go.—Otsego Co. Herald.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr3-tf

For Sale.

Lort Fluett, the genial book-keeper for the M. & H. Lumber Co., left Saturday, ostensibly on a pleasant trip to his old home at Otsego Lake, and to Carlton Camdon, but came rumormongered by a marriage license, says Miss Maggie McCassey, of Tawas, will be Mrs. Fluett before he returns. The JOURNAL extends congratulations and best wishes.—Lewiston Journal.

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.00. These eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER,

Grayling, Mich.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyacinth Charron and Esther Charron, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, dated the 30th day of July, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in book 5 of Mortgages, on pages 500 and 501, on the 25th day of August, 1891, and such mortgage having been sold to the highest bidder therefor, by said mortgagee and payable at once, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the amount of this note, the sum of four hundred and thirty-three and 50/100 dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the decree in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee will sell the premises described in said mortgage, as public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held) on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon local time, or so much of the amount of said mortgage, and all legal costs, on the day of sale, together with said attorney fee as aforesaid, as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount of said mortgage, and all legal costs, in full of said mortgage, and the balance of said mortgage, if any, shall be paid to the holder of said mortgage, or to the order of the holder of said mortgage, at the time of sale.

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# REMINISCENCES OF CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

THE most remarkable fight in the history of Indian warfare, and in some respects the history of the world, was the battle fought on the Little Big Horn River in Montana between the command of General George A. Custer and the allied forces of all the renegade Indians in the West under the leadership of Chiefs Galt and Sitting Bull, on June 25, 1876, says the Globe-Democrat. It was remarkable for the fact that not a single man in Custer's command escaped to tell the tale. Much has been said and written about this famous fight, a large part of which has been erroneous and the product of vivid imaginations. It has been so long since anything having the least semblance of truth has been published concerning this bloody affair that the recollections of a friend of Custer, who was with him until a few minutes before the battle, and who, when the command was divided, was sent with Maj. Reno, are most interesting. Dr. H. R. Porter, of St. Louis, was the only surviving surgeon of the three who were with Custer's regiment on that fateful June day. His recollections have never appeared in print, and it was only after much persuasion that he consented to talk for publication. Speaking of the expedition and its results, he says: "Our expedition left Fort Abraham Lincoln on May 17, 1876, under the command of General Terry, and proceeded overland. The Indians had been located by General Terry's scouts, and he had told Custer to strike them on the 28th. Terry was sure that his scouts had them well located, and results demonstrated that he was correct. General Terry and Gibbon were to go by another route and were to strike the Indians in front and Custer was to close in on the rear. Custer started from the camp on Powder River on the morning of June 24. I was sent with him. We were on the trail all that day and night, and proceeded until 4 o'clock the morning of the 25th, when we camped in a deep ravine where the Indians could not see us. We were not allowed to unsaddle or unpack. Being very tired after our long ride we lay down and slept, each man holding his bridle reins. In about an hour the scouts reported a large camp of Indians ahead. The command was ordered to get ready for action. Custer came to me and said: 'Porter, there is a large camp of Indians ahead.

troops, did not notice me in the timber. They were passing within ten feet of where I was. I placed my hand on the wound of the soldier and banded it as best I could, and again mounted my frightened horse. As I was leaving him the poor soldier said: 'For God's sake, doctor, don't leave me to be tortured by these devils.' Bullets were flying thick and fast, and I turned my horse loose and caught up with our troops, who had gotten a half a mile away. I that half mile ride I think that I was made the target of a thousand rifles, but I escaped without a scratch. We again forded the river and took a stand on the top of a steep hill. A few minutes later Benteen, with his three companies, came up, as did McDougal, with the pack train. Benteen, after leaving us, when the command was divided, had gone west of the river. Not seeing any Indians, and hearing the firing, he rushed back and joined us. We fought there the remainder of the day, surrounded by 3,000 savages, while there were only 300 of us, all told. The men dug rifle pits with their knives and tin cups. At dark the Indians stopped firing. Some of the men then crawled down to the river, and secured water. We had been fighting in the broiling sun all day without a drop of water, and the wounded were begging for a drink. "Next morning the Indians again opened fire on us. Although Reno was really in command, and to his coolness and bravery those of us who were saved owe our lives. With the air thick with bullets and some of them piercing his clothing, he stood calmly directing the troops. Occasionally a band of savages would dash up to within 200 or 300 yards of us, and men would then charge them. Several Indians were killed in these charges, and finally one of the soldiers killed and scalped an Indian in plain view of the others. This frightened them, and they kept a safe distance away after that. A perfect storm of leaden hail was poured in on us all day on the 26th until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing gradually ceased. We were then frightened, as we thought the Indians were up to some bloodier mischief. Finally we saw them moving off in a body. That night most of the soldiers slept, and were much refreshed in the morning. After the Indians

## QUEER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Some Nations Have a System that Puzzles Americans Greatly. The word "candy" in India means 500 pounds in Madras and 625 pounds in Bombay. The word "barrel" in Spain means 100 pounds of raisins, while in Malta it is a custom phrase for eleven and four-tenths gallons. "Dun" in Japanese for one inch, and "li" is Chinese for 2.115 feet. In Germany the word "last" means two metric tons, or 4,480 pounds, while in England it stands for eighty-two and one-half bushels of dry malt. A person who said "ple" in the Argentine Republic would describe nine-tenths of a foot, and the person using the word "sho" in Japan would designate one and six-tenths of a quart. "Rottle" in Palestine means six pounds and in Syria five and one-fourth pounds. "Seer" is Indian for one pound, thirteen ounces; "salm" is Maltese for 490 pounds and "pood" is Russian for thirty-six pounds. A "catty" in China, Japan and Java means about one and one-third pounds, while in Sumatra it indicates about two and one-eighth pounds. "Goyan" is Sarawak for three pounds and Siam for about two and one-half pounds. "Fangega" is a common unit of dry measure in South and Central America; it means two and one-half bushels in Chili, three and eighty-eight one-hundredths bushels in Uruguay, one and one-half bushels in Venezuela, one and one-half bushels in Mexico, and about the same in Cuba. "Arroba" means thirty-two and one-third pounds in Brazil and twenty-five and one-third pounds in the Argentine Republic. "Arshine" is Russian for twenty-eight inches, and "arte" in Morocco means one and one-fifth pounds. In Denmark and Sweden some queer names prevail, with widely different meanings, although the pound (pund) is the popular unit of weight in both countries. In Denmark "tonde" means three and ninety-four one-hundredths bushels, and "tonde-land" means one and thirty-six one-hundredths acres. "Centner" stands for 110 pounds in Denmark and ninety-seven and seven-tenths pounds in Sweden. In the last-named country, "tunn" describes four and one-half bushels and "tunneland" one and twenty-two one-hundredths acres. "Mill" in Denmark means four and sixty-eight one-hundredths miles. "Bu" in Japanese is one-tenth of an inch, and "to" in the same language is two pecks. "Tan" is Japanese for one-quarter of an acre. —New York Times.

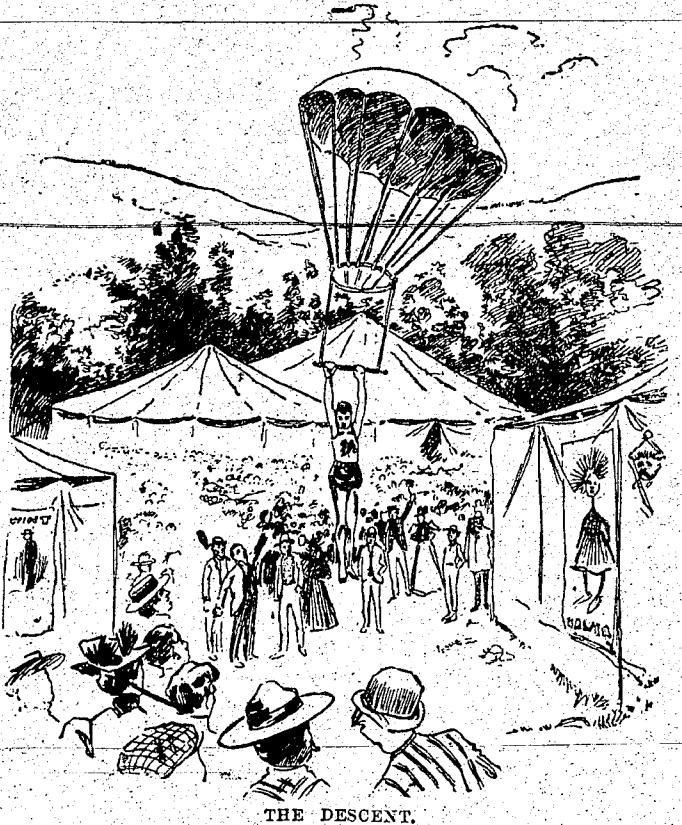
## DOROTHY DREW.

Popular Little Lady Who Has Had Lunch with the Queen. Dorothy Drew has had lunch with the Queen, and she is therefore a more popular little lady than ever in England. Dorothy is now 7 years old, and is the pride and joy of the Gladstone household. She is the granddaughter of the "grand old man" and the daughter of Rev. Harry Drew and Mary Gladstone Drew. Mr. Drew is the warden of St. Deiniol's, at Hawarden,

## LEAPING FROM A BALLOON.

Incidental Dangers of Circus Life as Related by Dan Rice. "Circus life, as well as all others, has its incidental dangers, as I found out in my experience of more than a half century under the canvas." The speaker was Dan Rice, the veteran clown and circus proprietor. "One of the dangers I encountered was recalled by a paragraph in a paper the other day about an aeronaut being killed in making a jump from a balloon with a parachute. I had a narrow escape from a similar death away back before the war. "You see," he continued, "I was always willing to act as a general emergency man, to do any work and fill any position in any circus with which I have been connected, and in such cases, have been in imminent danger many times. I have been in grave danger of being devoured by lions, crushed by elephants, and skinned alive by candy butchers and other employees who handled my money, but the occurrence I am about to relate

Othello, when he realized the cause of the mirth, was almost unable to proceed with his part, and so deeply mortified that when he made his exit after his first scene he declared he could not finish the performance, but a happy thought struck him. He procured a pair of flesh-colored gloves, blackened his hands, put the gloves on and walked quietly on again. There was quite a little tittering as the Moor went on with his lines, but it entirely subsided as during a speech of one of the other characters, the dusky lover carelessly drew off his gloves, disclosing hands to match his face. Then those whose risibles had been affected felt small and awkward. "Silk from Spider's Web. The web of the Madagascar spider is to be utilized for the purpose of silk manufacturing by a company of French capitalists. It is still remembered that the Crookes of Mauritius presented Empress Eugenie with a pair of mittens made of this spider's threads, which were so fine that they could hardly be noticed on her hands.



THE DESCENT.

was as interesting as anything in my career. "I believe I was the first circus proprietor in the world to employ a professional man to make a balloon ascension and a parachute jump prior to each ascent performed, picking up an ascension named Ed Billings in an Ohio town. "Now, Ed was a good aeronaut, entirely devoid of fear, and made leaps with the parachute from greater heights than had ever been made before," Col. Rice resumed. "The only trouble was that Ed was too jovial, and at times drank too much whisky. More than once I had spoken my mind to him on the subject, and, as he did not heed my remarks, I made every preparation for opportunely advertising my circus on the day when he should in the natural course of events fall from his balloon or parachute and be killed. With the same foresight I made a study of aeronautics and parachute leaping, until I felt competent to fill his position when he made vacant the position for my services came at White Water, Mich., when, at ascension time, Billings lay under a wagon suffering from 'sick headache.' "When it became evident that I must make the ascension and jump, I did not hesitate, but, donning a tinsel suit, entered the car and began my first journey skyward, amid a chorus of half-suppressed exclamations of admiration from an immense throng of spectators. As I saw the earth dropping from me and the human forms below growing shorter and smaller, until they appeared like the tiniest insects, I contrived to maintain my nerve, and, leaning over the edge of the basket, or car, bravely threw kisses to the gaping crowd almost beneath. When I had ascended nearly as high as I had ever been before—say 1,200 or 1,500 feet—I prepared to make my maiden leap, but particularly careful that my every movement should be seen by the crowd of spectators away down beneath on the earth. "After a time I pulled open the escape valve of the balloon, which slowly began to descend after remaining stationary for a brief moment. Then I clutched the trapeze bar, which was attached to the parachute, kissed my hand to the expanse of upturned faces below, shut both eyes, and made a bold jump out into space and shot like an arrow earthward. My feeling at that critical moment can best be described as one of all-goneness, but grimly and desperately I clutched the bar in my hand, and with heart in my mouth, anxiously awaited the sharp, snapping sound which would announce the opening of the parachute. But the sound did not come. Great God! how the seconds flew by and still the accursed canvas did not open. Though darting earthward rapidly, fatally, hope did not desert me. "Suddenly the despair of snapping sound rang in my ears. Thank God, the parachute had opened! I was saved, and that, too, at the last possible moment. My descent was not so quick as I had hoped, and I was not 500 feet away. It was with assumed ease that I finally landed upon the ground, and I doubt if any, save the circus people, in that great crowd knew how near I had been to death. "When Billings subsequently learned of my perilous leap with the parachute and narrow escape from a terrible death he came with tears in his eyes, and, taking my hand, vowed that he would never again touch an intoxicant." —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Equal to the Emergency. Being equal to an emergency helps one out of plights into which the best of us sometimes fall. I heard of an actor who came so belated to the theater one evening when he was to play Othello, in the tragedy of that name, that he forgot to blacken his hands and rushed on the stage with them white and his face sooty. Of course the audience giggled, and poor

for they were almost transparent and colorless. A French naturalist has recently ascertained that the Madagascar spider produces at the beginning of its work more than 100 yards of thread per hour, increasing in quantity until it produces more than 150 yards per hour. A newly constructed little machine which winds the thread on bobbins automatically immediately from the spider is to be employed in Madagascar. The spiders themselves are to be raised systematically in enormous numbers, and although the fabrics made from the new material may be costly at first, it is not unlikely that the present generation will live to see dresses made of spider web. "Woman in the East. An old Arab proverb declares, 'The best son-in-law is the grave.' You cannot insult a Moslem more than to ask after the health of his wife. If a woman is so much as mentioned in conversation, even though she may be the speaker's own wife, politeness requires one to add the words, 'May God elevate you'—that is, above the contamination of such a subject. The same expression is used after the mention of a dog, a donkey, a pig, or a shoe, all of which are held vile and unclean. Nor is this feeling confined to Mohammedans. Doctor Jessup tells how a Greek Christian in Tripoli came applying for help to an American physician. "There is a woman here who is ill. I beg your pardon for mentioning so vile a subject to your excellency." "Who may it be?" inquired the doctor. "May God elevate you, it is my wife." Dr. Jessup also tells of overhearing the following conversation between a Mohammedan and Doctor Van Dyke: "Your excellency must be aware that I have a sick man at my house. May God grant you health! He has pain in his back, headache, and he will not eat." "Has he any fever?" "A little." "I will come and see her this afternoon, perhaps." "May God increase your goods."

Both Got There. About fifteen years ago there were in attendance at the Columbia Law School at New York two young students, one from Ohio, J. J. Lentz, and the other from Pennsylvania, E. E. Robbins. The fellow students were roommates at college and cultivated each other's acquaintance to the point of fast friendship. In discussing their plans at school one day young Robbins asked Lentz: "What do you propose doing when you graduate?" "I am going back to Ohio and run for Congress," was the reply. "What are your plans?" "I propose returning to Pennsylvania and trying the same idea," responded Robbins. "We will meet some day in the House."

The other day, for the first time during the session, Robbins, a representative from Greensburg, Pa., met Lentz, a representative from Columbus, Ohio. Clapping hands, they remarked, but in the same breath, "Well, here we are."

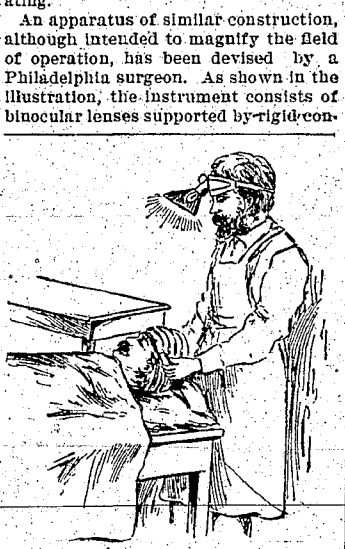
Naval Tank. The new naval experiment tank at the Washington yard, in which miniature war ships will be tested, will be 500 feet long and 50 feet across, and inside the water space will be 475 by 43 feet. Its depth will be 11 feet. Running across, close to the water, will be a carriage upon which there will be attached a dynamometer to register the resistance due to towing a model through the basin. Models, varying in size from ten to twenty feet, of every new ship to be built will be attached to this machinery and drawn through the water. The wave motion will be observed and the resistance it offers will be calculated.

## SIBERIA'S RAILWAY.

One-third of the Line Has Been Completed and Trains Are Running. Since the beginning of the regular service between Tscheljabinsk and the bridge over the Obi, Oct. 10, 1896, trains run only three a week, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. These trains accomplish the distance of 930 miles in fifty-one hours. The tickets cost: First class, \$30; second class, \$23.25, and third class, \$15.75. Each of the three classes is provided with sleeping arrangements; yet as often happens in Russia, the travelers bring their own beds and samovars, or tea urns, with them, besides other trifles. But one must not think that the cars on the Siberian railway are fitted up with all the comfort of European or American "trains de luxe." Even the ordinary station accommodation is only just being gradually completed; for example, the lack of refreshment rooms has been in many places and is still supplied by the peasants of the neighboring region, who come down to the stations with bread, cheese, butter, meat and baked fish. These small defects in the management will naturally soon vanish. For, although for the present it is but a single line of rails, yet the line is destined for considerable traffic in the future, as can be seen from the fact that as a start 2,000 locomotives, 3,000 employees and 35,000 freight cars were decided upon. This staff and rolling stock will allow, on completion of the whole line, of a train composed of one engine, one or two employees and eight or ten freight cars for each mile. As one-third part of this gigantic railway is now ready, it can be conceived that already \$150,000,000 out of the estimated general cost of \$450,000,000 have been spent. The line has, moreover, in this brief space, shown its influence on the colonization of Siberia, as the western portions of it have been brought, piece by piece, into working order. The colonization has greatly increased along the line since 1895, and the hope of the Russian Government is being rapidly fulfilled, that the cultivation of the swampy Taiga district on both sides of the line will proceed at a quicker rate than hitherto; the swarms of flies make this district terrible in summer. Up to the present there is no data as to the influence of the construction of the line upon trade; there can, however, be no doubt that this influence does exist to a considerable degree, as also an influence for good as regards the administrative system in Siberia. The Russian officials and soldiers, who were often hitherto month after month on the journey are now reaching their destination in Siberia, will, at all events, joyfully greet this connection by railway; its importance from the point of view of transporting troops is clearly seen from the fact that Russia at this moment has in Eastern Siberia alone an army of 60,000 men. —New York Tribune.

## HELP SURGEONS IN OPERATIONS

Electric Light Greatly Improves the Field of Surgical Work. It is often difficult in surgical operations in the region of the head and abdomen to obtain sufficient light to properly illuminate the field of work, especially in the deeper cavities. For some time the surgeons at Jefferson Hospital have employed an arrangement similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration, although the exact apparatus here depicted has been patented by a Western inventor. The advantages of such an arrangement as that shown are clearly seen. It is supported to the head in such a manner that the surgeon can throw the light in any desired position, and without obstructing the vision when operating. An apparatus of similar construction, although intended to magnify the field of operation, has been devised by a Philadelphia surgeon. As shown in the illustration, the instrument consists of binocular lenses supported by rigid con-



SURGEON'S ELECTRIC HEAD LAMP.

nection with the head. By its use single vision is obtained, and full magnification is obtained without at all sacrificing convenience by bringing the surgeon's eyes too close to the part operated upon. The instrument is especially designed for use in eye surgery, and its value has been particularly determined in removing foreign bodies and in other operations.

The Hat. A hat has been designed which it is claimed will remedy many of the most serious objections made to it in its present shape. The chief idea in this new hat is to prevent pressure on the arteries passing to the scalp, and the veins passing therefrom, by the application of pads to the leather of the hat, in certain positions. On the hand inside are fixed three pads in front, one central and two lateral; between these there is an interval on each side in which the frontal artery and supra-orbital nerve rest; passing backward, the next interval forms a large space for any variations of the temporal artery and its two branches, and the next interval is for the occipital artery.

Had a Right To. Office Boy—Jimmy, listen to the editor! He's wearing like a sailor. Stenographer—He's got a right to. Mr. Longhair, the poet, was in here and left a lot of "blank" verse a minute ago. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## JOKE JOKER

Young Playwright—"And what did you think of my climax?" Critic—"It was very welcome." —Brooklyn Life. She Snored—"How does your wife sleep?" asked the doctor of the man whose better half was under his care. "Orally," said the man. —Truth. "Good canvasback ducks," said Rivers, "are quoted, I see, at \$3 apiece. How true it is that riches have wings." —Chicago Tribune. "Margaret always reads the end of a novel first." "Why?" "So she can lie awake at night wondering how it began." —Chicago Record. "Pa, what is a pessimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is a person who never goes out on his wheel without expecting to puncture his tire." —Puck. Mrs. Painter—"My husband is delighted with my pictures." Mrs. Painter—"You don't say? Don't they look like you?" —Yonkers Statesman. "Not every man is made a fool of," remarked the observer of men and things, "but every man has the raw material in him." —Detroit Journal. "The deuces," announced the messenger of Jupiter, "is that you shall be bound forever to the wheel!" "Which make?" asked Ixion, anxiously. —Puck. Police Magistrate—"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" Witness—"Never, your honor; but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it." —Tit-Bits. Yarbaly—"Did you ever make a mistake in the dark and kiss the wrong girl?" Mudge—"No. I have got mixed in the dark and kissed some other girl." —Indianapolis Journal. "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "kin train er dog ter do anything dey tells 'im, an' at de same time raise de mos' disobedient chillun in de neighborhood." —Washington Star. "Dah ain' much use o' sufferin' in silence," said Uncle Eben; "seems like if dis worl' picks out anybody fo' er victim, it ain' gwinter to be satisfied till he hollers." —Washington Star. "And the divorce laws are so very liberal in your section?" "Liberal? Say! They are so liberal that nobody ever heard of a woman crying at a wedding out there." —Detroit Journal. "My dear, if you took that face abroad you might have trouble in getting it home again." "What do you mean?" "I mean the thrif on art, my love." —Cleveland Plain Dealer. Apprehension. The Professor—"As a matter of fact, there are different dialects in different parts of Scotland." Friend—"Great Scott! Are there more countries to hear from?" —Truth. Mrs. Snatt—"Your husband is an inventor, I believe?" Mrs. Spatter—"Yes. Some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country." —Philadelphia North American. First Burglar—Lord, Bill! dis advertisement wouldnt fool nobody. Second Burglar—Wot is it? First Burglar—Fifty dollars reward an' no questions asked. —Signed by a woman. —Lester's Weekly. "Frisbie is the laziest man I ever knew." "What makes you think so?" "He actually seems to be glad that he's getting baldheaded, so that he won't have to comb his hair any more." —Cleveland Leader. "Might I ask what school of poetry you prefer?" inquired the young man who writes. And the old gentleman replied: "The homeopathic school. The smaller the dose, the better it suits me." —Washington Star. "Peace—I suppose you've learned a great deal about gardening since you've lived in the country?" Hubbard—Yes; I'm picking up something all the time. This year I've given up trying to raise my own vegetables. —Puck. "How did they stop the elopement?" asked Maud. "By a detestable piece of trickery," replied Mamie; "her father put his head out of the window and shouted that her fat was on crooked, and when she grabbed for it she upset the tandem." —Washington Star. "Why do you do up your hair in those papers, dear?" remarked General Weyer of his wife, as she came down to breakfast in the Cuban boarding-house. "Why, that's the way you do the enemy up, is it not, dear?" replied the general's spouse. —Yonkers Statesman. Once upon a time two Cows reclined peacefully beneath a tree. "Oh, by the way," one of the Cows remarked casually, "why was it, if I may ask, that you didn't chase those golfers yesterday?" "Oh, I don't care to be the cause of little calves being made to suffer." —Detroit Free Press. "How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of house-breaking. "Well," replied the young lawyer, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years." —Washington Star. Browner—"So you haven't a bicycle, Miss Neere?" Miss Neere—"No, I looked at one the other day, but there was something about it I didn't like and the man wouldn't alter it, so I didn't get it. Browner—They generally make any alterations required. What was it you wanted altered?" Miss Neere—"The price." —Judy. "It seems to me that you can be depended on to say the wrong thing more than any other man that I know." "What have I done?" "Insulted the Bilgins family." "Why, I tried to compliment them." "You said that their baby, who hasn't any hair, looked exactly like his father." "Yes." "Well, Higgins is insulted on his own account, and his wife is insulted on behalf of the baby." —Indianapolis Journal. For Detectives Only. The American Hawkshaw now has a newspaper of its own. This unique addition to the list of class papers is published monthly at Indianapolis. Its news columns are given over to a bulletin of more than \$15,000 in cash rewards, with a veritable rogues' gallery of pictures and descriptions of "crooks wanted," while the latest swindling schemes and methods of detection are fully explained for its investigating readers. When an egg is boiled just right it is clearly the result of an accident.







## SONG OF LIFE.

(From the New Unity.)  
When light unveiled her radiant face,  
And wrapped the world in her embrace;  
When into place the planets swung,  
This song the heavenly choir sung:  
"O sacred pulse! O law divine!  
All purpose and all power is thine.  
Death, never!  
Life ever and forever!"

And still that grand, triumphant song  
Thrills through all nature, deep and strong;  
And still vibrating, high and low,  
It sets the continents aglow;  
And in the ocean's sob and roar  
It sounds and speaks forevermore:  
"Death, never!  
Life ever and forever!"

O human soul!—a spark of love,  
Around these, earth-enveloped, move  
Kaleidoscopic forms to-day;  
To-morrow thou art on thy way  
To fairer plains and sweeter skies!  
And still the thrilling anthems rise:  
"Death, never!  
Life ever and forever!"

## A MORNING CALL

"What's the matter, Viola?"  
"I'm bothered to death!"  
"Why?"  
"With these horrid bills—it's quarter day or something—believe every year has sixteen quarter days!" and she brought down her white handkerchief upon a packet of freshly opened bills lying before her on her writing table. A pretty looking woman sitting in a pretty room, perfectly dressed, with fair, well-arranged hair, and delicate white hands. Opposite to her was seated a man—youthful and good looking, stretched indolently in an easy chair.

"Tell George about them," he said. George's wife looked troubled. "He makes such a fuss now, and scolds, and is so disagreeable that I hate asking him for money."

"Borrow of me,"  
"You dear, kind Jack, certainly not. One beggar can't rob another! Besides, you've no idea of the awful sum I want. Oh, dear, I'm so miserable!" And big tears stood in the lovely eyes that had given her the name of Violet.

"Don't worry," he said, turning away so as not to see her tears, "tot up the amount you owe, and tell me what it comes to."

"I've done that already. I've been at it all the morning—it's a frightful amount—it comes to 2,000 pounds."

"Jack gave a low whistle.  
"Great Scott! I've nothing like that. How much does George allow you?"  
"A thousand a year."

"And can't you manage on that?"  
"Why, once we should have thought it a fortune!"  
"Of course, but you see I do spend a lot upon my clothes—no one can dress as I do upon much less, but that's not it, the fact is I have an awful drain upon me. Oh, Jack, I'll have to tell you, for I must confide in somebody, and you are such an old friend. I wouldn't if you were rich, because then you would want to help me; but perhaps you can help me with advice."

"Tell me," he said quietly.  
"Well, you remember, don't you, the dear old days at home, when you were so much with us?"

"I should rather think I did! That was a jolly little house your poor mother had on the river! We did have good times, didn't we?"  
"Yes, but I'm afraid Molly and I both got the name of being rather imprudent."

"Beastly gossip!"  
"Yes, but I'm afraid we gave cause for it. Look how you and I used to go for moonlight excursions on the river, to come back to old Molly and Captain Dacres walking in the wood!"  
"There was always that horrible old woman, Madame Devonne, about!"

"Hateful creature!" Violet exclaimed, angrily.  
"And after all, what harm did we do? Why, I never even kissed you except once," and he signed.

"Yes—only once," and she laughed and blushed; "but I must go on with my story. You remember the first time Captain Dacres brought George to see us?"  
"Perfectly," he said drily.

"And how mamma called me up to her room and told me, with tears in her eyes, that she felt sure that she had not long to live—don't look at me, Jack, for I can't help crying when I talk of mamma—and how poor Molly and I would be when she died, because some pension stopped at her death, and then she said that she had heard that George was a good man and very rich, and that her one prayer was that he might take a liking to one of us."

"And he plainly showed the very first visit that he had taken a liking to Vi?"  
"Yes, I think he did. Well, to go on to tell you," and a deep flush spread itself up to the roots of Violet's hair, that lovely, dark gold hair that was part of her charm.

George, and, in short, I wrote a very silly letter, full of nonsense I did not half mean, because just about then I had begun to feel that I might learn to love George in time."  
Jack's face was ashen; his mouth was firmly set and his hands clenched.  
"Madame Devonne came into my room as I was writing, and, afraid lest the letter should be seen, I thrust it into my blotting-book. Then Molly called up that George was waiting for me downstairs. I ran down, and then he gave me that lovely pearl necklace, and he seemed to lose his shy manner and told me how he loved me, and he was so nice and—somehow what he said gave me a new, odd sort of feeling toward him, and I knew for the first time since our engagement that—well, that I cared for him!"

Jack walked to the fireplace and knocked off his cigarette ash, and Violet went on:  
"I forgot the letter till late, and then I thought what an idiot I had nearly made of myself, and knew that it was only a nervous sort of sentimentality that had prompted me to write, and I grew cold with fright lest someone should read it. I hunted through the blotting-book to burn it, and could not find it, so I thrust the book into a drawer and locked it—everything was in such a hurry at the last, you know. Well, then we married and went to Paris and had a lovely time. He was wonderfully good to me, and I learned to love him so dearly that I could not imagine having ever thought I cared for anyone else."

Jack gave a curious sort of cough, half like a choke, and his hand went up to his collar, and he drew it aside from his neck.

"And then we came home here, and George had been so thoughtful and kind in all his arrangements for me that I was more than ever touched by his goodness, and I grew so fond of him that I was never happy when he was away from me. But now everything is changed. He does not seem to care for me any more, and a sob choked her utterance. "He never goes anywhere with me. He hardly ever speaks, and when I hinted that I had an awful lot of bills, and I didn't know how I should pay them, he said, in a stern voice, that I had ample allowance, and must make it do."

"But, surely, Vi," Jack said, in a husky voice, "a thousand a year is more than enough for you to dress upon."  
"Of course it is."

"Then why that pile of bills?"  
"Now we come to the point. That old wretch Madame Devonne had found my letter, and one morning when George was out, she called and asked to see me. You know I never liked her, but I was so happy that I felt in charity with everybody. She began by being very pleasant, admiring everything, and saying how well I looked and all that sort of flattery, and then she produced the letter from her pocket. "Oh, I'm so glad you have brought it to me!" I exclaimed, and held out my hand for it; but why did you take it?" I asked.

"I am very poor, Violet," she answered, "and I am getting old—I work no more—I will repress myself."  
"I said something evil and asked again for my letter. Then she showed her hand and told me that unless I paid her well she would at once send that letter to my husband."

Jack started to his feet with a furious exclamation.  
"In vain I pleaded, then I grew angry, but it was all of no use. I knew to read such a letter would break George's heart—he would never believe in me again for it would put me in such a wicked—though, thank God, such a false—light that I should lose his love forever. At last I gave in and promised to give her anything. If she would only give me back the letter. This she refused to do, but said as long as I paid her well she would not send it to George. I have given her hundreds, and at last I had to write and tell her that I had no more to give."

"Could you not have told George this whole truth?"  
"I often longed to tell him, but it is all so difficult to explain, and if he ever saw the letter, he would find me judged by my own handwriting."

"Poor little Vi! I'm so glad you told me. Now I must be off."  
"Before luncheon? Oh, Jack, and I thought you would try and help me."

"I am going straight to Madame Devonne, and if I kill her, she will give up that letter."

"Oh, Jack! Can you really do this? Oh, how thankful I shall be."  
"Give me the woman's address."

Violet eagerly wrote it down with trembling fingers, and then grasped his hand in hers. "You have always been so good to me, Jack, and I wish George liked you—somehow I fancy he doesn't; he will when he knows you better, but now—"

"Now I think he's a fool to be rough on the sweetest wife a man ever had! I say, Vi, did you ever get a letter from me a little before your—your marriage? You never answered it."

"No, I'm quite certain I didn't. Was it anything of importance?"  
"Oh, no, it didn't matter. Well, I must be off."

"What's that?" it sounded like George's step! Violet said suddenly. Jack walked to the door and opened it.

"No one is there—a footman gone to the post most likely. I heard the front door bang."  
"Do just come into the dining room and have a little something to eat before you go," Violet entreated.

"I can't eat anything till I've tackled that fiend of a woman."  
In a few minutes Jack was driving rapidly across London in the direction of Netting Hill. "I'm glad she never got that mad love letter of mine," he said to himself with a sigh. "I suppose that vile Frenchwoman got hold of it. Well, I shall go back to India, and stay there till I feel cured of my folly."

Lord George Maitland at the same time was driving far ahead of Jack in the same direction. Arrived at a certain door in a small street in Netting Hill, he asked for Madame Devonne, heard she was in, and was admitted.

"Let no one else come in while I am here," he said to the servant, slipping a sovereign into her hand.  
Madame Devonne was seated by the fire, knitting, with the remains of a dainty little dejeuner-a-la-fourchette on a table at her side. "Ah! Miflor, it

delights me to see you!" she said, rising and holding out her hand.  
Lord George bowed. "Sit down, Madame," he said, "I have but one thing to say—give me at once the two letters of which you sent me copies, one written by Lady George Maitland and the other by Captain Staunton."

"Ah, miflor, but I have them not."  
"It is useless to lie. Give them to me at once, or I will have you arrested on the charge of blackmailing, chantage you call it in your country."

"Ah, but Violet is clever! She has confessed to her good husband; and she says she means nothing, and miflor believes, and yet she loves the handsome Jack, and—"

"Silence!" thundered Lord George. "Not another word! You have been blackmailing my wife for many months; you have made her life miserable and mine a hell upon earth! You tried to make me believe that Captain Staunton was receiving from my wife the hundreds of pounds that you were compelling her to pay you as hush money. But all this villainy has come to an end. Your letter of this morning has led to a very different issue to what you anticipated. According to your advice I went home unexpectedly. I stood unseen in the conservatory behind the boudoir, and lowered myself through your staidorous tongue to spy—yes, to spy—upon my own wife! But I learned the truth—the whole truth! If you were a man, Madame, I should horsewhip you. As it is, you will give me those two letters immediately. I advise you to give them up quietly."

Madame Devonne rose without a word, and, unlocking a drawer, took out two letters, which she handed to Lord George. He glanced over them quickly, and then put them into his pocket. "I think you will leave London shortly?" he inquired in a meaning tone as he rose to his feet.

"Probably," he answered coolly, "your vile climate gives me the malgrains, the spleen. And, as you say in your ugly language, 'the game is up.'"  
Lord George, without another word, left the room and went out into the street.

"That vile woman was right," he said to himself. "I have been a fool—a blackguard to have believed anything wrong against my darling little wife, and to have spled upon her. But that I was! But I will make it up to her—my Vi, my darling, never again shall you have an unhappy moment!" And he called a hansom and drove rapidly home.

The next morning Violet received a letter from Jack:  
"Dear Vi—I went to Madame Devonne's house yesterday and found her out. I went again in the evening, when the servant told me that she had left for Paris in a hurry. Shall I follow her up? Yours ever,  
"JOHN STAUNTON."

The answer came quickly.  
"Come to luncheon at 2. George told me to ask you. He came home yesterday just like his old self, and was so sweet and nice to me. He asked me if I had any bills, and wrote a cheque for them, saying he liked doing it, and in the end I told him everything, and he was so happy and good. Your happy old friend,  
"VIOLET."

"P. S.—I really believe George is quite fond of you, after all."—St. Paul's, London.

**NEW USE FOR SKY SCRAPPERS.**  
The Tall Office Buildings Now Provided With Living Accommodations.  
One of the novel features of a skyscraper office building, now being finished in New York, is that for the first time in the history of such buildings sleeping rooms will be allowed and provided for persons who want them with offices. Of course sleeping rooms at a rental of one to two dollars a year for each square foot of floor space, besides the cost for care, are rather expensive luxuries, but when the president of one of the companies that have hired offices in the building saw the magnificent views over the rivers and down the bay, he decided to have a room there if possible, where he could sleep during the summer when his family was in the country. So a bedroom is being fitted up for him, and it is understood that a number of other similar rooms will be provided. The men who will occupy these rooms will never have to leave the building if they do not want to. "Some of them will have private bathrooms attached to their bedrooms, but these will not be necessary, for another novel feature of the building is that there are regular bathrooms in the toilet rooms, and these baths are to be kept ready for the use of tenants, and may be had by application to the janitor for a key. Even in the general toilet rooms there will be no round towels, but individual towels, supplied as freely as they are in the most expensive hotels. If the tenants in this building want to bathe, they will find it so tap at two places in the hallway of each floor. This is another of the new features. The restaurant will be built upon the regular roof, and will have accommodations for 500 persons, besides having a large open space outside of it where one may dine in the open air. It will also have a number of small private dining rooms and a smoking room. The building also recognizes that the bicycle has come to stay, and in the basement a storeroom for wheels has been provided where fifty or sixty of them can be kept for the tenants.—Argonaut.

**A Vocal Tree.**  
In the great forests of Nubia grows a tree from which, when swayed by the wind, come strange sounds, like the notes of a flute, a fife or a penny whistle. The vocal tree is regarded with superstitious terror by the natives, and it was indeed a puzzle to every one who has heard the mysterious sounds until some scientific traveller investigated the matter. He found that at certain seasons of the year hordes of insects deposited their eggs on the young shoots and extremities of the branches. These produced gall-like excrescences about an inch in diameter. When the young insects emerged small holes were left in the galls. The wind blowing through these little apertures caused the strange noises. It is probably the only instances of a tree which bears ready-made whistles.—New York Sun.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are in Connecticut alone 54 women who are daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. It is estimated that over eight tons of diamonds have been unearthed in the South African fields during the last eighteen years. These represent a total value of \$280,000,000.

A postmistress in Ohio has lost her government position by getting married. This is very illogical on the part of the government; the young woman couldn't possibly have better demonstrated her ability to manage the mails.

The Legislature of Michigan refused to grant an appeal from farmers of the state to prohibit for five years the killing of quail, but did prohibit for that length of time the killing of prairie chickens within the limits of the state.

There are in the Southern States nearly 100 endowed schools and colleges devoted to negro education. These institutions represent an investment of nearly \$10,000,000, and are maintained at an annual expense of about \$4,000,000, by far the greater part of which is borne by Northern philanthropists. Most of these colleges have been in operation for the past twenty years, some of them for the past thirty years. It is quite safe to estimate, however, that at least fifty of these schools have graduated a class every year for the past twenty years, and to estimate further that the graduating classes have averaged thirty members each. This very conservative estimate indicates that the negro colleges have graduated 30,000 pupils.

A proposed tax on telegraph poles has been in litigation some years between the city of St. Louis and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The city laid a tax of \$15 per year on 1500 poles, or \$22,500 per annum. The company was sued for this amount and the United States Supreme Court has now rendered a decision against the city, the tax being considered neither just nor equitable. An Eastern paper, in noting the foregoing facts, says that the case of litigation has, by no means, been reached in this decision.

The American Baptist Year Book for 1897, just issued, gives the following denominational statistics: Ministers, 27,257; churches, 40,658; members, 3,824,038; Sunday schools, 23,787; teachers, 164,431; scholars, 1,580,190; universities and colleges, 37 theological seminaries. The members of denominations which are in harmony with the Baptists in the matter of church polity and immersion number 5,134,378.

The silk manufacture of the United States is judged by the wages paid. Patterson, N. J., heads the list, paying \$5,021,000. Trent in order are: New York City, \$4,144,500; Philadelphia, \$1,639,000; Yonkers, \$347,000; Jersey City, \$326,000; Chicago, \$285,000; Allentown, Pa., \$382,000; Brooklyn, \$278,000; Scranton, Pa., \$170,000; San Francisco, \$83,000.

Speaking of the fighting spirit natural to mankind the Galveston News says: "Nine mortals, of ten have in them a demand for somebody to fight for and somebody to fight against. There are few patient philosophers who are broad and strong enough to hold themselves above the prejudices of their own people and judge the whole world fairly. Manifestly to do this would even now be considered treason in some of the so-called civilized nations of the world."

Bagpipes, it seems, are coming to be the fashionable musical instrument among the English ladies. What women who have nothing to do will not think of for a fad would, in the opinion of the Pathfinder, be a novelty in the history of the grotesque.

The Philadelphia Record says: "With the recent sale of the towboat Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which is to be converted into a wrecking craft, the old type of sidewheel towboats has disappeared from the Atlantic coast of the United States. Not long ago it was a common sight to see them with dozens of barges slowly but surely working their way up and down the Delaware river. On the inland waters of the United States a few still remain, but their days are numbered, as the propeller type of towing craft is much easier handled and does better work."

Curious facts have lately come to light concerning the Island of Sakhalin, which lies off the eastern coast of Siberia. Cold winds and sea currents circulate around it, and produce on the island a reversal of the ordinary course of nature respecting the arrangement of temperature. Usually the air is warmest near sea level, and coldest on highlands and mountains, but in Sakhalin the coldest air is found near the sea, while in the lofty interior of the island the climate is mild, and even sub-tropical plants flourish on the heights.

Maryland farmers have had their clover destroyed by the hundreds of acres each year for four or five seasons past, the wicked work having been done by a little beast of the weevil sort, against which all the ordinary insecticides were powerless. This spring the creature appeared again in large numbers, and the farmers appealed to the state entomologist for aid, declaring if he would not give it to them, and at once, they would be forced to abandon the raising of what has hitherto been one of their most profitable crops. An official investigation of the matter was immediately begun, and, curiously enough, the first discovery made was that it will not be necessary to do anything at all. Nature, in her wise way, has decided that this particular weevil has carried things with a high hand long enough, and she has turned loose upon it a minute fungus which is working so effectively that anybody who wants one of the clover eaters in his collection would better secure a specimen at once. Large numbers of the doomed weevils have already been attacked by the fungus, and each of them is a centre for the infection of his fellows. It is a plague from which there are no recoveries, and the prospects are that a few weeks will free the clover fields of the pests from whose ravages whole counties have suffered severely.

American meats have a hard time in Germany. They must pay a heavy duty on arriving at the port of entry, run the risk of confiscation and immediate destruction if they fail to pass the far from friendly scrutiny of examiners stationed at each place of consumption, and, if they can still compete with the

costly home product after paying the cost of this examination, they are likely to encounter a local law which prevents their sale except as poor stuff to be eaten at the purchaser's peril. At Freiberg, for example, no dealer in food can keep the imported beef on port unless he displays prominently a sign on which is printed the words, "Inferior American Meats for Sale Here." That is not a legend calculated to attract profitable trade, and naturally it is never seen except in shops supplying the lowest class of patrons. The importation of live animals from America is entirely prohibited in Germany. Pickled, salted, and smoked meats are practically excluded by direct taxation as they pass from hand to hand, or by regulations like that America is entirely prohibited in Germany. Pickled, salted, and smoked meats are practically excluded by direct taxation as they pass from hand to hand, or by regulations like that

A FAMOUS BAT CATCHER.  
Old Matterhorn Makes a Living in Paris by Hunting Quaker Animals.  
One of the queerest characters in Paris is Matterhorn, the famous toad-hunter and bat catcher. His favorite hunting ground is the great Arcueil aqueduct, which brings the waters of the Dhuy to thirsty Parisians. This is a regular place of refuge for bats, which hang by thousands to the long tunnel, digging their sharp claws into its rough juttings and looking for all the world in the shadows like festoons of cobwebs. There are, in colonies of forty or fifty, cold and still, waiting for Matterhorn to come along with his lantern and iron box and catch them between his ready thumb and forefinger. The bats make slight resistance, being drowsy with sleep, and in a night

of them or more, and he sells the bats to people who eat them, some from necessity, some from choice, for those who have tried it avow that the flesh of the bat is delicious. It is red and somewhat fat, and fried and served with chopped parsley, it is said to equal the finest venison in flavor.

"Why should one not eat bats?" exclaimed Matterhorn, in reply to my question. "The little animal is scrupulously clean and feeds on nothing but insects, which is more than can be said of many animals that are eaten with a relish. I tell you that the bat is a much calumniated creature, although the number of people who realize that is limited."

"Then I suppose you sell your bats mostly to those who are very poor?"  
"Yes, mostly; although there are gourmets who have got beyond popular prejudice and pay me a good price per dozen."

"But you don't live entirely by catching bats, do you?"  
"O, no, I catch all kinds of animals that other people do not want. You'd be surprised to know how many kinds of animals there are to catch right here in Paris. Why, the city is full of rabbits, for instance."

"What—wild rabbits?"  
"Why, certainly; they burrow all over the cemeteries. Only last year two poachers were caught in the Pere la Chaise cemetery, where they were working with guns, if you please, there was so much game. They should have stuck to snares and the keepers would never have got them. In some of the cemeteries there are so many rabbit holes that the city authorities have had to take measures to get rid of the little animals. We'd save them that trouble if they'd give us a free hand. Some people don't like the idea of eating cemetery rabbits, but pshaw! what's the difference when they're made into a savory stew? Besides, who knows what a rabbit eats, anyway?"

"I'll tell you another thing you will wonder at. I've shot ducks in Paris—wild ducks—on winter nights, just as day was breaking. When a pinch of bitter weather comes on they're driven up the Seine as far as the city, but are frightened away by the people in the daytime. And gulls come up the river, too—flocks of them—but it's queer they never go further than the bridge at the Place de la Concorde, and I have always thought it was because they were afraid of the owls in the ruins of the Cour des Comptes. Yes, there are plenty of owls there all through the year, and starlings and falcons, and also out near the abattoirs. And there are crows in some of the old, uninhabited hotels in the Faubourg Saint Germain. There is one of them that I have tried to catch many a time, that is sole tenant of an abandoned estate No. 20 Rue de Verneuil. That owl has been there for years, and its cries haunt the neighborhood, so that children are terrified and old women make signs of the cross as they hear them."

After the Matterhorn went on to talk about the green lizards, which abound in Paris, and the slow worms; to be found at Montsouris Park and the Buttes-Chaumont, and he told how he hunts toads for scientists and occasionally hunts rats for sport, but he does not think much of rat hunting. All in all, bat catching is his favorite sport, and he said I must come with him out to the aqueduct some night after the first frost and watch him fill his iron box.

**Tree That Shadows Livingstone's Heart.**  
An English traveller by the name of Poulett Weatherby has just visited in Africa the tree under which the heart of Livingstone is buried. He says the old tree has now become a mere shell and may fall any day. The jungle is rapidly encroaching about it, and unless steps are taken immediately to mark the spot it will be impossible to find the place in future years. Mr. Weatherby also says that Chitamboo, the chief who ruled the district in the great explorer's day, lies buried at his side under the same tree.—New York Independent.

**Master Valerio, of Daphne, Baldwin County, Ala.,** has succeeded in raising an Italian pea of the variety known as "fave," which he represented as a staple food supply among the Italian peasantry, and the plant of which he advocated as a trustworthy agent for the renewal of exhausted soil.

**A Conve ed Skeptic.**  
An exchange tells of an old man who would not believe he could hear his wife talk a distance of five miles by a telephone. His better half was in a country shop several miles away where there was a telephone, and the skeptic was also in a place where there was a similar instrument, and on being told how to operate it he walked boldly up and shouted: "Hello, Sarah!" At that instant lightning struck the telephone and knocked the man down, and as he scrambled to his feet, excitedly cried: "That's Sarah, every inch!"

Two ounces of attar of roses represents the refined product of a ton of rosebuds.

More than 11,000,000 yards of tweed are used annually for clothing the male population of London alone.

## PRAYING BICYCLES.

**Japanese Now Attach Prayer Wheels to the Hubs of Their Bicycles.**  
The bicycle is now employed to aid the pious Buddhist in praying with greater ease, but yet, as he hopes, with great effect. It is from the ingenious and enterprising country of Japan that this new departure is reported.

The Buddhist has done his praying with the assistance of a wheel. The prayers are placed inside the wheel, which turns around, following the direction of the sun, and delivers up to Heaven the prayers of the owner, or of all whose thoughts are fixed upon it. Some enormous wheels are capable of praying for thousands of people. This mode of worship may seem somewhat irresponsible to Western people, but the Buddhist, who is a subtle reasoner, would be able to explain why it is satisfactory.

In various parts of the vast territory in which the Buddhist faith is held different motive powers are used in these prayer wheels. Some humble persons turn the wheel by hand, but not if they can help it. On the hills of Thibet, a great stronghold of pure Buddhism, the wheels are usually so built that the wind turns them. In other places they are moved by water power.

But it is obvious that the wind must fail occasionally, and that this may happen when the Buddhist is particularly in need of copious prayer. Water power, too, is often lacking.

So the ingenious Jap now attaches small prayer wheel to the hub of his bicycle, and when he takes a ride he combines worship with recreation. By glancing at the pedometer he can tell just how much praying he has done. He can also keep an accurate daily record, which will enable him to tell after a number of years just how much praying stands to his credit. In this way Buddhism seems to have given a zest to bicycling which no other religion can supply.

**Fisherman's Worst Enemy.**  
There is in New York rivers and lakes a parasitic fish, the lamprey, which lives entirely by sucking the blood of other fishes, attacking even such vigorous fish as the black bass and the pickerel. Professor Gage of Cornell University has seen 12,000 of these lampreys spawning at one time in the inlet to Cayuga Lake alone. By actual count twelve out of every fifteen bullheads caught in Cayuga Lake and tributary streams have been attacked by bloodsuckers, and Professor Gage, who has made a special study of the lampreys, makes the sober scientific statement that they actually destroy more good food fish than all the hooks and nets of all the legal and illegal fishermen of New York State. The lampreys about the size and has somewhat the appearance of an eel. An effort is now being made to obtain from the State a small appropriation to see whether the lampreys can be exterminated by trapping them as they go up the creeks, to spawn in the spring, as Professor Gage thinks they can. If so, we may see the day when fishing with nets may safely be made legal throughout the State.—New York Press.

**Oldest Brick House in Chicago.**  
The oldest brick house in Chicago was built in 1844. It stands on 21st street, next to the First Presbyterian Church. Originally the house stood on Madison street, blocking La Salle street, which then extended only as far as Madison street. It was the first three-story house in Chicago, and William Wheeler, who owned it, was much commended for his enterprise. The Chicago Democrat contained a long account of the erection of the house and all Chicago watched its progress with interest. William Wheeler was then an alderman, and the proprietor of a hardware store. Professor Wheeler, his son, well remembers the old house, and the woods and marshes that surrounded it, where tall office buildings now scrape the sky.

**Amphibious Man.**  
Man becomes most amphibious in certain regions. Temperature permitting, he swims as well, dives better, than many animals—better for instance, than any dogs. The Greek sponge-fishers and the Arabic divers must have sight almost as keen below the water as that of the sea otter. They have learned, by practice, to control the consumption of the air supply in their lungs. The usual time for a hippopotamus to remain below water is five minutes. The pear fisher can remain below two and a half minutes. In a tank a diver has remained under water for four minutes. But temperature marks the limit of man's amphibious habits.—Spectator.

**Most Northern Forest Land.**  
The northern limit of true forest land has been found by Herr K. Rodér, a German student, to reach its highest latitude 72 1-2 degrees, in the Talmay peninsula from which it runs eastward to the Tschuktschee peninsula, then bends rapidly southward. On the Alaska coast it is near the Arctic circle, and goes gradually northward to the Mackenzie delta, where it attains its highest American latitude in about 69 degrees. (52 degrees?) on the East Main river, from which it crosses Labrador, Greenland and Iceland in the direction of the North Cape.

**A Standard Joke With the Cavalry.**  
The United States cavalry officers have one standard joke which they play on the infantry whenever the two branches of the army come together. For instance, says a correspondent, I happened recently to be a guest at a dinner in Omaha, the hosts being some twenty cavalrymen and as many infantrymen. When one of the latter attempted to speak he was interrupted at a critical point by a cavalryman, who said to the guests: "Gentlemen, excuse me one moment. I must order my horse." Then turning to the infantrymen, he continued: "Boys, you know what I mean? A horse! A horse, a horse, a horse! Animal, rectangle, four corners with a leg at each corner. Pardon me for the interruption." The laugh follows, and the speech is finished.—New Orleans Picayune.

**A Brave Bully.**  
When Judge Pendleton grows remissent he is always interesting. Court was short this morning and when Mr. Henry Tompkins walked in he said: "Mr. Tompkins, your cousin, Louis Garth, was the only bully I ever saw who was a brave man. He was in a poker game in camp with Lieutenant Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, and he called Forrest a liar, pulled his pistol, a double-barreled weapon, and placing it to Garth's breast, he pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to fire, and Garth spat out a chew of tobacco and without moving a muscle, said: 'Lieutenant, you had better try the other barrel.' Forrest put his weapon up, and said: 'Garth, you are a brave man, and I will not shoot a brave man.' They were inseparable friends forever afterward."—Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer.

**Potato Diggers.**  
It is frequently the custom for merchants in Scotland to buy potatoes when in the ground and undertake the lifting and carting. For this purpose they often communicate with a man in Ireland called a gaffer, who takes a gang of young women over to assist, as the Irish are some of the best workers in the field.

The Maine bear is fast becoming a tradition. There is talk of abolishing the \$5 bounty on bear.

## WEIGHING AN ENGINE.

**Curious Test Recently Applied to a Famous Locomotive.**  
A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine 870, of the New York Central Railroad, at the shops at West Albany. Some months ago this large engine, which, in the opinion of many well-informed railroad men, excels even the famous 899, was taken into the shops and completely overhauled. It was taken apart completely, and every part of the engine, from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was separately weighed. The heavy portions were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Water-vliet avenue pharmacy, where they were weighed on the pharmacist's scales.

The greatest care was taken by the machinists under the direction of Master Mechanic Buchanan to see that the weighing was accurate. "When every part of the engine had been weighed a force of the best skilled mechanics was put to work to reassemble the engine. When it was complete again it was put into active service."

A short time ago the engine was taken back to the shops and mechanics were put to work dissecting it again. Once more every part was weighed. The scales of the pharmacist were brought into service again. When every portion had been weighed the record was compared with the former one. Then Master Mechanic Buchanan knew just how much the engine had lost in weight through the wear of a known amount of work. The records of the weights of the separate parts showed which parts were subjected to the most wear.

The test cost many hundreds of dollars, but the New York Central was willing to spend the money in order that it might be able to know what parts of an engine wear out most quickly and in what ratio the several parts wear out. The exact figures have not been made public. There is no doubt that they will be interesting to mechanics and scientists.—Albany, N. Y. Express.

**Longest Cable Ever Constructed.**  
The new cable now building for the French Cable Company will be the longest ever constructed—3,250 nautical miles. The conductor will have a casing of thirteen strands, requiring 975,000 kilograms of copper, while the wrapping will take 845,000 kilograms of raw gutta percha. The strands of galvanized steel which form the first armature will need 4,687,000 kilograms of steel, and it will be necessary to have a further sheathing of iron to protect the parts of the cable submerged